

# Clinton White House Sinks Further Into Whitewater

## 'Damage Control' Has Backfired In the Center: The First Lady

By Ann Devroy and Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton reluctantly agreed in the appointment of a special counsel on Whitewater in January, the most compelling argument was that an independent investigation would shield the president from further political battering and free him to pursue the change he promised the nation.

Less than two months later, Mr. Clinton and his White House staff find themselves deeper in a hole than when they started. By even their own accounts, it is a hole they dug themselves.

With the appointment of a special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., the White House expected the complex set of land transactions, legal maneuverings and interconnecting stories known as Whitewater to move off the front pages and into the secrecy of a federal investigation.

The opposite has occurred.

The Clinton White House has created a new, more easily understood and far more damaging story line: the specter of White House interference with investigations of the Clintons. The forced resignation of the White House counsel, Bernard W. Nussbaum, on Saturday and the subpoenas served on six top White House aides and four senior Treasury Department officials make Whitewater a more dramatic story.

"Grand jury" and "subpoenas" are words that are very fraught with suspicion in the public mind, said one administration official. For a president whose current standing is high but whose reservoir of public trust is not deep, "this is a very perilous time for us," the official said.

Many in the White House agree that the Whitewater damage-control operation has ended up causing more damage than it has controlled.

According to senior White House officials, outside Democrats and others, the route from questions about the Clintons' 1980s investments in an Arkansas land development venture called Whitewater Development Corp. to a special counsel and FBI agents walking the White House halls with subpoenas is littered with official blunders.

The result has been a White House that is struggling.

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President Clinton crossing a White House lawn as he prepared to leave for Camp David over the weekend.

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Subpoenas and suspicions are flying. Everybody in Washington and Arkansas suddenly seems to be investigating and blaming everybody else.

The president is having troubles, again, and the first lady is not just a supportive spouse, standing by her man with a glazed smile. Hillary Rodham Clinton, herself, is smack at the heart of the matter.

Bernard W. Nussbaum, the first lady's old friend and

mentor, was pushed off the sled of state Saturday, after President Bill Clinton's admission that the White House counsel had made improper contacts to review the status of a confidential federal investigation into an Arkansas savings and loan related to the Whitewater affair.

But if Mr. Nussbaum sinned, some contend, it was only in being too loyal to his prince and princess.

"There's no evidence he's done anything contrary to the Clintons' direction," said William Kristol, the director of the Project for the Republican Future. "The Clintons have an extraordinary inability to distinguish public from private, official from personal."

Senior Clinton aides tried to invoke the classic Washington "booster" defense, saying that although the Clintons may have wanted to be rid of their meddling problems, they did not want the rules broken.

Mr. Nussbaum, who has been quoted as saying that he felt he had two clients — Bill and Hillary Clinton — "sometimes went the extra mile as a way of ingratiating himself with Hillary, even though that was not always what she wanted," a Clinton aide said.

Problems are piling up for the first lady, Mrs. Clinton and the three lawyers she brought to top jobs in the administration — Mr. Nussbaum; Vincent W. Foster Jr., his deputy, who committed suicide last summer; and Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell — are crisscrossing in embarrassing ethical questions.

The Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, where Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Foster and Mr. Hubbell were partners, is being investigated by the special prosecutor for the Whitewater affair about document-shredding and govern-

# Calls Mount In Israel to Evict Settlers From Hebron

## Nearly Half the Cabinet Believe Enclave Poses Needless Security Risk

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Pressure intensified within the Israeli government on Sunday in clear Jewish settlers out of the underbox West Bank town of Hebron, where worshipping Palestinians were massacred at a mosque on Feb. 25.

At the weekly cabinet meeting, nearly half the members — seven — were reported to have spoken out against keeping the Hebron enclave where about 400 Jews live among more than 70,000 Arabs, creating what some ministers called needless frictions and security risks. Only two of the 15 ministers opposed removing the settlers.

But other members did not state their views, and no decision was made. And in the end there is really only one opinion that counts, that of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who did not speak on the matter on Sunday. He has, however, opposed any tinkering with settlements now as a surefire source of domestic divisiveness that would disrupt peace talks with the Palestinians even more than they already have been by the massacre.

Still, the readiness of centrist ministers, and not just those on the left, to advocate evicting some of the most ideologically fervent settlers in the occupied territories suggests that a national consensus may be building to reconsider policies that go back many years.

Senior government officials are talking far differently than they did before a Jewish settler gunned down Muslims at prayer last month. The consequences may ultimately be felt by all 130,000 Israelis living in 140 communities in the territories.

"So long as they are still there, I believe the thing itself creates friction and draws fire," said Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, a former West Bank army commander who is close to Mr. Rabin, in explaining why he wants to end the Jewish presence in Hebron.

Immigration Minister Yair Tsaban said: "To guard the settlers in the midst of the Palestinian population in Hebron, we need to put many forces there."

The ministers reportedly were told by the West Bank commander, Major General Danny Yatom, that 1,000 to 1,500 soldiers are needed to protect the Jews in Hebron. They are said to number only 42 families and unmarried yeshiva students, for a total of about 400 people.

Opposing any change in the status quo, Economics Minister Shimon Peres warned that it would mean reopening the outline agreement on introducing Palestinian self-rule that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in September. "If we evacuate Hebron, then why not from other places?" he said. "There are many places where the friction between Arabs and Jews is great."

Less than a year after Israel captured the territories in the 1967 Middle East war, and in defiance of official Labor government policy, Jewish families moved into a hotel in central Hebron. They were led by Rabbi Moshe Le-

# Gore Defends President but Concedes That Blunders Were Made

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Top White House officials, including Vice President Al Gore, went on television news programs on Sunday to assert that the White House had built a "fire wall" to guard against further "mistakes" in the handling of the Whitewater issue.

Mr. Gore and the White House senior adviser, George Stephanopoulos, accused Republicans of exploiting the issue for partisan gain.

But Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, and others said President Bill Clinton was "digging himself into a hole" by allowing staff briefings on the issue and by having the White House counsel, Bernard W. Nussbaum, interfere in the investigations of a failed Arkansas savings and loan and its connections to Whitewater, the defunct land-development corporation in which the Clintons had an interest.

Mr. Gore, appearing on the NBC News program "Meet the Press," said a series of memos issued last week to the White House staff banning discussions with outside agencies on the Whitewater and Madison Guaranty matters had built a "fire wall" that would protect against interference, or the appearance of interference, in the issue.

"We will have the highest ethical standards in this White House," he said.

Mr. Gore admitted that the White House had made mistakes in allowing, on three occasions, senior officials to have briefings by Treasury Department officials that included the status of the Resolution Trust Co. investigation into the failure of the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

The Resolution Trust Co. asked the Justice Department in October to pursue a criminal investigation in connection

# Behind Beijing Arrests, the View That Stability Is Everything

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The preemptive arrest of a dozen or more pro-democracy leaders in recent days is a timely reminder that China's Communist rulers command a huge security apparatus that, for now, remains unable to tolerate any challenge to Communist Party authority.

It now seems possible that China's leaders are considering important concessions on human rights this winter to maintain harmonious trade relations with the United States.

As a reminder of American interest in the outcome, John Shattuck, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for human rights, said the detentions were "matters of deep concern to the U.S. government."

"We will raise them at the highest level," he said.

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through Secretary of State Warren Christopher," said Mr. Shattuck, who spoke to reporters in Hong Kong. Mr. Christopher is to visit Beijing on Friday.

Although the new arrests may appear to be an affront to the Clinton administration's push for more progress on human rights, they also reflect the mounting tension in Chinese society as democracy activists begin to stir from the long dormancy that followed the massacre near Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

China's leaders know that the economic boom they have unleashed is creating new demands for political reform while also breaking down some of the control mechanism for maintaining mass ideological conformity. And they know that in the last decade, any Chinese leader who took the country down the road of democratic change lost his job.

For now, even in this season of emphasis on human rights, the security forces that keep the Communist Party in power are enforcing a totalitarian sense of public order, even when it risks damaging China's foreign relations.

This guiding philosophy comes from no less than Deng Xiaoping, 89, the country's senior leader, who has admonished the younger generation of leaders hoping to replace him that stability is everything, that democracy leads to chaos, and that one should never fear cracking down on dissidents and never worry about what the outside world thinks of it.

The arrests continued Sunday.

Zhai Weimin, one of the student leaders of the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations, was snatched off the street by a carload of plainclothes policemen in Beijing's university district, his friends said. Another report said Ma Shaoqiang, also a pro-democracy leader, had

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Five American journalists are taken to see a nearly deserted Chinese penal colony. Page 2

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MELINA MERCOURI DIES — Melina Mercouri, 70, the Greek culture minister and actress, died Sunday in New York of lung cancer. Page 2.

# Burma Feels Out Nobel Laureate

General Khin Nyunt, the head of Burmese military intelligence, said Sunday that he had sent senior military officers to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the democracy leader and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize who is held under house arrest. He said her attitude had been "negative and counterproductive."

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.	Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials	
Cambodia.....1.120 FF	Reunion.....11.20 FF	
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.	
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....960 CFA	
Gabon.....960 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Tunisia.....1.000 Din	
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 15.000	
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10	

# Zhirinovsky's Stunning Rise: Anonymous Lawyer to Political Bad Boy

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In 1990, a political nobody stood up in a huge auditorium at a publishing house in Moscow and addressed the hundreds of workers there in a raspy voice. After seven years as an employee, he wanted to become the company's new director.

The employee, Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, was a 44-year-old lawyer, well known among the workers but not particularly well liked. There were five candidates for the directorship. When the votes were counted, Mr. Zhirinovsky came out near the bottom of the list, collecting a couple of dozen votes out of 500 cast. Shortly after that, he quit to try his hand at a new line of work: extremist politics.

A year later, Mr. Zhirinovsky placed third in Russia's first free presidential election, with 6 million votes.

Despite his abundant publicity, the story of Mr. Zhirinovsky's rise from anonymous lawyer to political bad boy has

lasting professional relationships and his unquenchable thirst for attention, as well as his considerable energy and organizational zeal.

More than any politician since Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Zhirinovsky has forced officials from Washington to Warsaw to rethink their policies toward Russia.

His rhetoric often seems wild: He warns of a secret new Russian weapon of annihilation; he threatens to use nuclear weapons to destroy Japan and Germany, and huge fans to blow radiation at the Baltic states; he vows that Russian soldiers will march south to the Indian Ocean. At home, he wants military courts to arrest "criminals" and execute them on the spot.

The world has taken note.

Well before he turned to politics, Mr. Zhirinovsky had compiled a record in his professional career that, although anonymous, was in some ways as contentious and as touched by controversy as his more public political exploits.

According to his former associates, Mr. Zhirinovsky regularly denounced the Soviet Communist Party but also tried to join and became enraged when he did not succeed. He made extravagant promises to his co-workers to court their support, only to be spurned by them when it counted. And he was forced to change jobs in his mid-30s when he allegedly accepted what his superiors considered to be an improper gift from a client.

In an interview, Mr. Zhirinovsky denied the accounts of

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# A \$500,000 Dream Car Has Yet to Turn the Corner

By Jacques Neher  
International Herald Tribune

CAMPOGALLIANO, Italy — On Sept. 15, 1991, in a glittering ceremony at the Palace of Versailles, Romano Artioli, a former Ferrari dealer from northern Italy, proudly unveiled the Bugatti EB-110, billed as the fastest, most technically refined road car in the world.

It was the 110th anniversary of the birth of Ettore Bugatti, and the 560-horsepower car, to cost over \$500,000 and hit a top speed of 351 kilometers (219 miles) per hour, was Mr. Artioli's way of honoring the French inventor who had forged a reputation between the wars for designing a line of racing cars still revered by members of Bugatti clubs around the globe.

But after pouring 120 billion lire (more than \$70 million) into a state-of-the-art factory and seducing several French industrial giants such as Elf Aquitaine SA, Aerospatiale SA and Michelin SA into contributing advanced technologies for the so-called supercar, Mr. Artioli's bid to "re-awaken" the Bugatti brand is generating as much doubt as horsepower.

With spending on prestige products and collectible items in sharp decline because of the

global economic downturn, automotive experts believe Bugatti Automobili SpA has found precious few customers since the first car rolled off the assembly line 16 months ago, and they question how much longer its financial backers — whom Mr. Artioli won't name — can hold out.

Mr. Artioli says he has sold 81 cars so far and that the company is headed for profit this year, but he has not been able to convince outsiders.

"It's incredible," said Paul Frere, a highly respected writer for Road & Track, the American auto magazine. "I've never seen a start-up car company working like this for seven years without any return."

The questions in the automotive trade press became even more pointed last fall, after the company's mysterious parent holding company, the Luxembourg-registered Bugatti International, bought Lotus Group, the British maker of sports cars, for an undisclosed amount from General Motors Corp. GM had purchased Lotus in 1986 for an estimated \$30 million.

"We're all asking the question," said Gerard Floon, editor in chief of the French magazine



MUZZLED — A Croatian soldier covering the barrel of a howitzer to be turned over to UN troops in Vitez, Bosnia. Page 5.



## Burma Feeling Out Dissident But Top General Calls Her Attitude 'Negative'

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service  
RANGOON, Burma — The powerful head of Burmese military intelligence, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, said Sunday that he had dispatched senior military officers in recent weeks to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the imprisoned democracy leader and Nobel Peace Prize recipient, but that her attitude toward his envoys had been "negative and counterproductive."

In an interview, General Khin Nyunt, who is widely seen here as the most powerful member of the junta that runs Burma, ruled out the possibility of early talks between himself and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who is now in her fifth year of house arrest. He said that face-to-face discussions might be possible eventually, but that "this is a matter that is delicate, a matter on which we must ponder deeply."

He offered no timetable for further talks with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi or for her release, and he repeatedly questioned her legitimacy as a political leader, her popularity among the Burmese public — even her patriotism.

The general described her supporters as being "only from outside" Burma. "She has been portrayed as a great leader of the country basically by groups outside of the country," he said.

Despite his harsh words for the democracy leader, diplomats said the disclosure by General Khin Nyunt that his envoys had met with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi after her meetings last month with an American lawmaker suggested that the junta was considering a dialogue with her.

The general's interview Sunday was his first with a Western news organization in two years.

The possibility of direct talks between the general and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was raised by the congressman, Representative Bill Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, a member of the House Intelligence Committee who last month became the first nonfamily foreign visitor to see the democracy leader since 1989. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi immediately accepted the offer of talks.

General Khin Nyunt said it would be impossible for him to consider a dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi until after there

had been full deliberations within the junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and within government agencies overseen by the military.

"This is a very complex matter, and we will have to take many factors into account — national politics, international relations," he said. "This is not something that I alone can decide."

He said it was also important that the junta not be seen as bowing to the demands of foreign governments. "It would not be good or appropriate that we do this or that because of external pressure, because the United States says this or that," he said.

The general emphasized, however, that Burma was eager for better relations with Washington, which has led the international community in efforts to isolate the junta over its human-rights record. "We wish to go back to a good relationship," he said.

During and after the visit from Mr. Richardson in mid-February, General Khin Nyunt said, he dispatched "senior officers to meet

with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on my behalf."

"Our impression," he said, "is that she doesn't think much of us, and so I think that she doesn't want to be serious."

He said her attitude "on all these occasions was rather negative and counterproductive."

General Khin Nyunt is described by diplomats here as a highly intelligent, if calculating, military commander who is the first among equals in the junta, which assumed complete government power in 1988 in a violent crackdown on followers of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

She was placed under house arrest in July 1989 as part of a crackdown of the democracy movement, which the government asserts, was actually under the control of Burmese Communists.

Diplomats say that from 2,000 to 5,000 followers of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were killed in 1988 at the beginning of the crackdown. In 1991, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts to restore democracy to Burma.



ATTENTIVE EX-LEADER — Fatos Nano, a former Albanian prime minister and leader of the Socialist Party, at beginning of his trial in Tirana. He is accused of misappropriating state funds.

## Chinese Put Nearly Empty Penal Camp on Stage

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service  
LINGYUAN, China — As China comes under growing pressure over its treatment of prisoners, five American journalists were taken on a tour of a nearly deserted penal colony in an attempt by the government to demonstrate greater openness about human rights at such places.

The focus of the visit, to the Lingyuan No. 2 labor reform camp in the mountains 325 kilometers (200 miles) northeast of Beijing, was Liu Gang, 33, a democracy campaigner who helped organize the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 and who has accused the prison authorities of torture.

But instead of being allowed to investigate the accusation, the journalists were treated to a choreographed tour on Friday.

They walked through empty dormitories, through empty mess halls, through empty classrooms, through an auditorium, where an inmate dance troupe was performing to the

song "Bad" by Michael Jackson, and through a noisy truck factory. Model prisoners talked about being reformed through their labor, while some guards listened and other guards recorded their remarks on videotape.

In the visiting room, where families get one hour a month to see imprisoned relatives, Dong Zheyun was there to see her husband, who was serving time for theft.

When reporters entered the doorway, she said, "Every time I come, the first thing he says to me is that the cadres are so good to him they are like parents."

When her husband tried to express a few lines of praise for the prison authorities, a guard interrupted him to say, "You got that backwards."

Then his wife interjected on his behalf: "Oh, he's so stupid! He doesn't have any education at all." By then the reporters were being asked to hurry to the next stop on the tour.

Mr. Liu is among several politi-

cal prisoners in China whose medical condition has drawn international expressions of concern, including most recently a letter to President Jiang Zemin from 54 United States senators.

As a physics student and democracy advocate, Mr. Liu was drawn into the orbit of Fang Lizhi and his wife, Li Shuxian, physicists who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing in 1989 and now live in exile.

Through their speeches and writing, the couple helped energize a new intellectual movement in the 1980s, promoting democratic change to coincide with the economic opening begun by Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

After the military crackdown in June 1989, Mr. Liu, who had helped organize student demonstrations, was No. 3 on the list of 21 student leaders most wanted by the authorities.

After his arrest, he was sentenced on Feb. 12, 1991, to six years in prison for "conspiracy to subvert the government."

The warden, Xin Tingquan, refused to allow the visiting journalists to interview Mr. Liu, saying it was a violation of regulations. He acknowledged that the Ministry of Justice made one exception to this rule last year so a Communist Party magazine reporter could interview Mr. Liu and pronounce him in the state-controlled press a "malcontent convict."

Many of today's leaders, including Mr. Deng and Prime Minister Li Peng, ordered and supervised the 1989 crackdown. Their political primacy depends on maintaining

we don't let him meet with anyone."

Prison officials offered to take reporters to where Mr. Liu was being held and make "exclusive" photographs that would "prove" he was in good health and had not been tortured.

For the prison authorities, the high point of the day came when the warden suddenly interrupted his briefing on how prisoners are reformed through "love and tutoring care." If the reporters would care to step to the window of the conference room, he said, they might catch a glimpse of Mr. Liu

There, through the smoked glass window overlooking the prison yard, the reporters saw a self-conscious Mr. Liu wearing a prison uniform and being escorted along a sidewalk by a prison officer.

In a few seconds, he was gone. The warden returned to a video presentation showing him in various animated activities.

"Among so many criminals, we chose to let you see clips from Liu Gang's life in order that you could see his healthy condition," the warden said. "If he had been abused, would he be this healthy today?"

## CHINA: No Challenges Tolerated

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"disappeared" and was believed to be in detention.

Wei Jingsheng, China's most prominent dissident, who was detained for about 30 hours Friday and Saturday, was free Sunday, but left the capital for what his secretary said would be a few days of rest.

For the Communist Party, repression of democratic forces has been a survival issue, because as many advocates of democracy contend, the first step in China's political reform is to overthrow one-party rule.

Many of today's leaders, including Mr. Deng and Prime Minister Li Peng, ordered and supervised the 1989 crackdown. Their political primacy depends on maintaining

their "victory" over the students and workers who were cut down by the tanks and machine guns.

On Sunday, there were indications for the first time that democracy campaigners in Beijing were preparing petitions to distribute during Mr. Christopher's visit.

There has also been speculation in recent days that Mr. Wei would like to meet with Mr. Christopher. Such a meeting still seemed possible even with Mr. Wei's departure Sunday.

A meeting with the American secretary of state could only add to Mr. Wei's protection and stature as an uncompromising and articulate advocate for human rights and democracy. His decision to go into hiding this weekend may well be in anticipation of such a meeting.

## Melina Mercouri, Actress, Is Dead

By Peter B. Flint  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Melina Mercouri, the vivacious Greek actress with a husky, explosive laugh whose greatest success was as a flamboyant prostitute in the 1960 film "Never on Sunday," died Sunday at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center of lung cancer. She was 70 years old.

The actress was a passionate anti-Fascist who lost her citizenship and property in 1967 for her aggressive opposition to the junta that held power in Athens for seven years, until 1974. She then returned home and entered politics, winning election to parliament in 1977 as a Socialist. Miss Mercouri was appointed culture minister in 1981 by the Socialist government. She returned to the post in October.

"Never on Sunday," centering on a prostitute who refused to work more than six nights a week, made Miss Mercouri an international star. The movie was directed by Jules Dassin, her close companion and later her husband. Mr. Dassin, the son of a New York barber, fled to Europe after being blacklisted in Hollywood in the 1950s.

Mr. Dassin directed, and often

wrote and produced, most of Miss Mercouri's nearly 20 other movies, including "E. U. Who Must Die" (1957), about life overtake a passion play in a primitive village on Crete that Mr. Dassin co-adapted from the novel "The Greek Passion" by Nikos Kazantzakis. Other joint efforts included "Phaedra," a 1961 tale of a woman lusting for her stepson, and "A Dream of Passion," a 1978 variation of Medea's child-murders, that were inspired by ancient Greek dramas.

Their other team efforts included

"Topkapi," a well-regarded 1964 museum-theft caper; "10:30 P.M. Summer," a 1966 story of a descent into alcoholism and "Promises at Dawn" (1970), from a memoir by Romain Gary about his unconventional mother.

Miss Mercouri conquered Broadway in a 1967-68 musical adaptation of "Never on Sunday" titled "Illya Darling," prompting Walter Kerr of The New York Times to hail her as "a creature you'd be happy to take home to mother, if mother was out."

## ISRAEL: Calls to Evict Settlers

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venger, an ardent believer in the right and the duty of Jews to settle all the biblical land of Israel, including the ancient town of Hebron, where Abraham is believed to be buried and which is venerated by both Jews and Muslims.

In 1970, still under Labor, Rabin's Levinger and his followers were moved to the newly created settlement of Kiryat Arba, the town of 5,000 just outside Hebron where Baruch Goldstein, the man responsible for the Hebron massacre, had lived. But in the night in March 1979, dozens of Kiryat Arba residents went back into the heart of Hebron, and they have been there ever since.

They have prevailed through a mixture of active encouragement from governments led by the Likud party and more passive acceptance by Labor-led governments like Mr. Rabin's.

In the last few days, Palestinian

officials here have insisted on redrawing the basis of the peace talks so that the future of Jewish settlements are put on the bargaining table immediately.

"Settlements are time bombs," Faisal Husseini, the Palestinian leader in East Jerusalem, said Saturday.

## UN Gets Food to Kabul As Blockade Is Lifted

The Associated Press  
KABUL (AP) — The first United Nations food delivery in more than two months reached this battered capital Sunday when Afghanistan's renegade prime minister temporarily lifted a blockade of the city.

The arrival of a six-truck convoy marked the end of a five-day standoff between the UN and Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Britain Urged to Hit Back at Malaysia

LONDON (Reuters) — The Sunday Times newspaper, whose reporting angered Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia into punishing British companies, dropped its attempts to patch up the dispute and called Sunday for London to hit back.

In a front-page editorial, it said that Britain should suspend its funding of a dam in Malaysia to put pressure on Mr. Mahathir, who it said enjoyed attacking Britain. Last week, Mr. Mahathir barred British companies from government contracts after The Sunday Times reported an alleged plan by a big British company to bribe him.

On Sunday, Malaysia announced that it would ban foreign journalists who have written reports about Malaysia that the government considers false, a senior official said.

### EU and Norway Meet on Membership

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Norway resumed talks on European Union membership on Sunday, facing intense pressure to meet EU demands on fishing rights.

Austria, Finland and Sweden agreed to membership deals last week. But Spain says there is no question of Oslo's joining unless it gives Spanish fishermen access to Norwegian fishing grounds. Norway fears a "no" vote in a referendum on membership if it makes concessions on fishing.

EU and Norwegian negotiators were seeking Sunday to finalize details of a deal on farming and to resolve other issues, such as Norway's decision to resume minke whaling in defiance of an international and EU ban. Additional negotiations are scheduled for Tuesday, two days before the deadline for a deal that would allow Norway to join the other three countries in becoming EU members by Jan. 1, 1995.

### Bavarian Vote Hands Kohl a Setback

MUNICH (AP) — The opposition dealt another blow to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition Sunday in local elections in Bavaria.

Mayors from the opposition Social Democrats were re-elected in Bayreuth, Hof, Rothenburg and Aschaffenburg by margins of at least 3 to 1 over the Christian Social Union. The conservative Christian Social Union lost control of Bamberg, a town of 70,000 people, and its candidates faced runoffs in Freising, Bad Reichenhain, Lindau and Landsberg.

The voting in Bavaria, Germany's largest state, was the first in a string of elections this year that culminate in the Oct. 16 federal elections. While the voting on Sunday was relatively minor, the poor showing of the Christian Social Union underlined a negative trend for the government.

### Soros to Buy Radio Free Europe?

PRAGUE (AP) — The financier George Soros is negotiating to buy the U.S.-financed Radio Free Europe and its archives, a Czech newspaper reported, saying the talks were at an "advanced stage."

Under the deal, the radio station would be transferred from Munich to Prague or Budapest and would serve as the basis for a newly created press agency and school for journalism, the newspaper said, citing Mr. Soros.

Radio Free Europe was an important source of independent information in Eastern Europe during the period of Communist rule. It accumulated a wealth of archive material on the history of communism. Mr. Soros, who was born in Hungary, financed numerous dissident groups and clandestine activities during the same period through a foundation he established.

### Sixth Body Found at English House

GLOUCESTER, England (Reuters) — British policemen on Sunday unearthed what they believe is the body of a sixth person at the home of a man already charged with three murders.

The suspected human remains were discovered in the cellar of a three-story house that tabloid newspapers have dubbed the "House of Horror." The police unearthed the corpses last week of three women in the garden of the house and on Saturday discovered two more sets of remains when they started excavations in the building itself.

Frederick West, 52, a builder with 10 children from two marriages, has been charged with murdering his teenage daughter Heather, who vanished seven years ago at the age of 16. He has also been accused of killing another teenager, Shirley Robinson, a lodger at his house who was pregnant when she died, and an unknown woman believed to be in her early 20s.

### Heseltine Denies Opposing Major

LONDON (Reuters) — Michael Heseltine, the Conservative cabinet minister who helped topple former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, insisted on Sunday that he had no interest in challenging Prime Minister John Major.

After a week of speculation in the press and among members of Parliament that he was gearing up for a bid to lead the party, Mr. Heseltine pledged his allegiance to the embattled Mr. Major.

"I'm telling you quite categorically, I think John Major will remain in place," Mr. Heseltine said on BBC radio. "I'm not prepared to be involved in any speculation about my own position because I intend to go on helping him to win the electoral battles the Conservative Party will fight, and I believe he will do that and he will actually lead us to victory at the next election."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Continental Adds Flights, Cuts Fares

NEW YORK (NYT) — Continental Airlines is increasing the frequency of nonstop service and reducing fares between dozens of cities in the Eastern United States, joining other carriers that are permanently lowering fares on shorter routes in response to growing competitive pressures.

Continental said, for example, that beginning Wednesday it would increase the number of daily nonstop flights from Greensboro, North Carolina, to other East Coast cities to 57 from 3. Unrestricted one-way fares from Greensboro that used to range from \$220 to \$341 have been cut to \$69 to \$139.

Officials with Delta Air Lines and United Airlines also said they planned new low-fare service in the East and possibly elsewhere in coming months. USAir has already instituted lower fares on shorter routes. Carriers are unabashedly modeling themselves after Southwest Airlines, the nation's only consistently profitable major carrier, which offers low fares and frequent service, drawing people who otherwise might not fly.

The first of 20 city buses powered by natural gas made their debut on the streets of Brussels during the weekend as part of the city's attempt to cut pollution and noise. Leo Camerlynck, a spokesman for the Brussels transit authority, said the buses emitted carbon dioxide, but not sulphur or lead. (AP)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Russia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine.

WEDNESDAY: Liberia.

THURSDAY: Nepal, Sri Lanka.

SATURDAY: Lesotho, Zambia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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# THE AMERICAS / WHITEWATER WAVES

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## POLITICAL NOTES

### Republican Right Takes On Moderates

WASHINGTON — In a signal that the dominant right wing of the Republican Party will be increasingly assertive as the 1996 George Bush administration for failing to maintain principles of middle-class "Reagan Democrat" voters.

"The Bush administration lost confidence," said William Kristol, former chief of staff to Vice President Dan Quayle.

A Republican pollster, Tony Fabrizio, told delegates at a Conservative Summit sponsored by the National Review Institute: "George Bush lost; not conservative principles. George Bush did not portray and forget what the liberal media tells us, we are not going to win national elections again."

Repeatedly, speakers at the conference attacked analyses by moderate Republicans and the press that they said argued that conservative tenor of that summer's Republican convention. The comments suggested that compromise and negotiation with moderate Republicans in preparation for the 1996 presidential contest will be difficult to achieve. (WP)

### Gephardt Open to Changes in Health Bill

WASHINGTON — The House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, is prepared to make major alterations in President Bill Clinton's health bill to move it through Congress, including stretching out the introduction of universal coverage and considering alternative ways to pay for it.

Whether one or another provision is "not dead, or dead," is not the question, he said. "To me the question is, can we pass the goals, the goals the president has set out." Mr. Clinton has said the one thing he insists on is that everybody in America should have insurance.

Mr. Gephardt said that "I'm confident we can and will do that," but that not "exactly in all the ways" the president has proposed. "We have the ability to be flexible," he said. "We can deal with different variants" of Mr. Clinton's plan and different timing for certain things to happen.

It was the strongest signal so far from the House leadership that Democrats are willing to compromise on the most disputed elements of the president's plan. For example, he said, the health alliances — the insurance purchasing cooperatives proposed by Mr. Clinton to spread the risks of sickness over a huge pool of people and to encourage competition among doctors and hospitals — "don't have to be exactly as the president proposed them." (WP)

### Mitchell Doesn't Rule Out Job in Baseball

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, said he is open to the possibility of becoming commissioner of major league baseball or a member of the Supreme Court, but has denied that he is leaving the Senate in hopes of a specific job.

The Democratic leader, 60, who stunned his colleagues on Friday by announcing he would not seek re-election this fall, repeated that he was motivated by a desire to seek "new challenges." (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Senator Mitchell: "It's very unfortunate that the American people have become so persuaded that all elected officials are interested in power and perks and are devoid of idealism and high motives, that people are conditioned to be suspicious of all public statements. There is not and need not always be an ulterior motive." (NYT)

### Away From Politics

- A \$1.3 billion military communications satellite built primarily for nuclear war and launched last month has experienced a power failure in orbit, the Pentagon said. Senior Pentagon officials described the problem as minor, but critics said it was significant.
- A man who shot and killed an abortion-clinic doctor in Pensacola, Florida, last March has been convicted in Pensacola of first-degree murder. Michael F. Griffin, 32, a former chemical plant worker, was sentenced to life imprisonment with eligibility for parole after 25 years.
- The crew of the space shuttle Columbia collected saliva and urine samples for research on diet and space travel, while ground engineers kept an eye on a problem with the craft's hydraulic system. The problem, which arose shortly after lift-off Friday, could cause the scheduled 14-day mission to be cut short, National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said.
- In response to the conviction of four Muslim militants in the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York, some of their sympathizers in Egypt have warned that the verdicts will spur revenge attacks against Americans in the West and across the Middle East. A Muslim militant leader said the Islamic Group, an Egyptian organization that has taken responsibility for numerous attacks on Westerners in the past, will carry out attacks against "American diplomats and other officials." (NYT, AP)

## Student Victim of Shooting On Brooklyn Bridge Dies

NEW YORK — One of the four Jewish students shot on the Brooklyn Bridge has died of his wounds, a spokesman for the Lubavitcher Hasidic movement said Sunday.

Aaron Halberstam, 16, died Saturday at St. Vincent's Hospital, said an aide to Rabbi Yehuda Krinsky, a spokesman for the sect.

"Ari is a martyr who died because he was a Jew," the group said in a statement.

The aide said that Mr. Halberstam's family was with him when he died and that his funeral would be held Sunday in Brooklyn, the New York borough where he had lived and studied.

He had been declared brain dead by doctors on Wednesday, a day after a van carrying 15 Jewish students was attacked on the Brooklyn Bridge.

A spokeswoman at St. Vincent's Hospital confirmed Mr. Halberstam's death.

"We are one large family and we all feel the deepest grief, pain and anguish," the Jewish group said in its statement. "Our hearts go out to the immediate family for the loss of their young son."

Another student, Nachum Sosonkin, 18, was critically wounded in the shooting. Two others survived with lesser wounds.

Rashad Baz, 28, a Lebanese man, was charged in the shooting. Two Jordanians — Bassam Rayati, 27, the owner of a Brooklyn taxi service where Mr. Baz worked, and Hani Mohammad, 32, who runs a repair shop where Mr. Baz apparently drove his car after the shooting — were also arrested. They were charged with weapons possession and hindering prosecution.

## STAFF: As Disarray Mounts, White House Sinks Further Into Whitewater

Continued from Page 1

again to right itself. David R. Gergen, the senior White House adviser, said Mr. Clinton, who left unexpectedly Saturday for Camp David, is now committed to being "very aggressive in ensuring that this White House is open, cooperative and forthcoming" in dealing with the issues.

But at the same time, aides acknowledge the tidal wave of demoralization that set in at week's end at a White House where bad news never seems to stop. "We will get past this," said one, offering his reassurances that "the Clintons did nothing wrong, not in Whitewater and not since, and that will out."

But, he said, "getting through this after last week means another struggle, another phase of distraction, another level of complications with everyone getting their own lawyers, going to grand juries, unsure what they can talk about and

## Stasi Revelations Prompted CIA-FBI Search for Mole

By Walter Pincus, R. Jeffrey Smith and Pierre Thomas  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Revelations contained in former East German intelligence files prompted the creation of a joint CIA-FBI investigative effort three years ago that went on to uncover alleged spying by the CIA official Aldrich Hazen Ames, according to sources familiar with the probe.

Some counterintelligence officials suspected as early as 1985 that U.S. spy operations had been betrayed, but separate CIA and FBI probes languished for years, riven by bureaucratic haggling and rivalries that did not abate until 1991 when the joint effort was stitched together, the sources said.

The East German files revealed that all the spies that the United States thought to have recruited in the Stasi intelligence service were in fact double agents, the officials said. Shaken by this discovery, the CIA finally agreed to join with the FBI in an aggressive internal probe, suspecting that someone inside the

CIA perhaps had helped the Stasi pull off the deception.

Investigators drew up a list of roughly 200 people who not only had known the identities of the Stasi agents but also had known of earlier failed operations against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ames fell under suspicion, along with others, because he had dealt with some of the East German agents and had known of the operations against the Soviets, having directed counterintelligence efforts in two branches of the Operations Directorate. By May 1993, Mr. Ames had become the focus of a criminal investigation by the FBI; he was arrested on Feb. 21 because of concerns he might flee.

Mr. Ames's ability to elude detection for years was helped not only by the earlier lack of CIA-FBI coordination but also by lax internal security procedures and a series of lapses by government investigators, according to CIA, FBI and congressional officials briefed on the investigation.

These lapses included a failure until recently to monitor Mr. Ames's overseas travel, probe his sudden

wealth, guard against the theft from CIA headquarters of highly classified documents and detect unauthorized contacts between Mr. Ames and Russian officials in Washington or overseas.

The FBI is technically the lead federal agency in domestic counterintelligence efforts, and the CIA is responsible for monitoring its own employees. But before 1991, FBI and congressional officials said, senior CIA managers generally played down the possibility that one of their key employees could be a turncoat and blocked independent scrutiny by the FBI of some failed spy operations.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, said that he expected the CIA inspector general, Frederick P. Hitz, to open an independent probe of allegations that the CIA hindered inquiries. But congressional sources said CIA officials were seeking limits on the scope of Mr. Hitz's work that might undermine its viability.

Investigators now say they believe that Mr. Ames was spying for Moscow by 1985. That year and the

next, seven agents who had been recruited by the CIA inside the KGB were arrested by the Soviets or just disappeared, according to former CIA officials.

One of those arrested was Major General Dimitri Polyakov, an official of the Soviet GRU military intelligence agency who had passed secrets to his FBI handlers for 20 years. He was tried and shot in 1988, but his fate was not announced by Moscow until 1990. Another U.S. spy arrested in 1985 was Adolf Tolka-chey, a military researcher in Russia who was executed in 1986.

The FBI's list of potential victims of Mr. Ames's spying also includes Valeri Martynov and Sergei Motorn, two U.S. spies recruited by the FBI from the KGB station at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Both were arrested after returning to Moscow.

Mr. Motorn was caught one day after meeting with his U.S. handlers in 1986, according to U.S. and other sources. The location of the meeting was leaked from the CIA by someone who was sitting on his file, according to Yuri Shvets, a former KGB agent now living in the United States.

## Farrakhan's Recipe For Black Self-Help Program Teaches 'Manhood'

By Michel Mariotti  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More than two dozen black men, many dressed in work boots and baggy slacks and a few in business suits with briefcases at their sides, recently climbed the steep concrete stairs to Muhammad's Mosque No. 7 in Harlem in search of two things the Nation of Islam promised they could find inside: brotherhood and proper direction.

The men dutifully trudged through a fresh coat of snow to the unadorned blond-brick building that houses the mosque as well as a supermarket, a combination barber

shop and beauty salon, a boxing gym and a theater company.

There is no gilded Islamic iconography here; only a modest, hand-lettered sign outside a third-floor window indicates that this is a place of Islamic work and worship, the latest incarnation of a flagship Nation of Islam mosque that was largely built by Malcolm X and has been led for more than a decade by Louis Farrakhan.

Yet while much of Harlem stirred to a sluggish start on this Saturday, the men, many of them non-Muslims, had little difficulty finding their way to the building and to their seats for what mosque officials are describing as "manhood training."

The Nation of Islam has built its mostly urban black membership in large part by retrofitting generations of men with values of old-fashioned manners and behavior. Mixed in with heavy doses of religious mysticism, separatist ideology and angry, hate-charged rhetoric aimed at anyone — white, Jewish or black — thought to impede black progress, are equally heavy doses of self-respect, self-love and self-reliance.

Manhood training, a pilot program aimed at nonmembers, was started a month ago to answer oft-heard criticisms that Mr. Farrakhan's brand of Islam is little more than a movement of oratory, not deeds.

"In order to be a well-rounded man, you have to know things, like how to manage a household economy, how to write a check and balance a checkbook," said Conrad Muhammad, leader of the Harlem mosque. "And these are things that many of our men come to this training without."

Mr. Muhammad said that a typical session attracted 200 men and that the program enabled the mosque to reach people who were not already believers and "to help our people in these communities to organize themselves."

The training program is one reason that the Harlem mosque — the nerve center of Nation of Islam activities in New York — is becoming a landmark of hope and defiance. Many blacks throughout the New York metropolitan region say they see it as a factory in which men and women, whether troubled by drugs or criminality or simply uncertainty, can be retooled into community assets.

Certainly, there are many black voices in Harlem and elsewhere that speak of worry and concern

whenever Mr. Farrakhan's name arises. One longtime neighborhood resident, Albert Murray, a writer, said the popularity of the Nation of Islam was a troubling indication of the extent of confusion racking much of black America.

"It's a bunch of ignorance," he said. "What concerns me most is that this promotion or stimulation of a feeling of alienation, separatism and hostility, would put down legitimate ambitions of American citizens that the civil rights movement made realizable."

But it is just as easy to find supporters, people like Tekima Berlack, a Harlem hat store owner, a non-Muslim who stood outside the 369th Armory in Harlem where Mr. Farrakhan spoke recently shouting encouragement to the blacked-long columns of men inching past on the way to hear him.

On this recent snowy Saturday, the glass door at the foot of the mosque's stairs was flung open to black men, any black men, who cared to participate in manhood training. It is part lecture, part paramilitary drilling and part group therapy.

It also is a seamless dissemination of the basic tenets of Nation of Islam philosophy, including handouts detailing the 26 "restricted laws of Islam," which was underscored by a lecture on the perils of pork, gambling, lying and adultery.

A tall, honey-voiced man later introduced as Brother Kenneth GX glanced at his watch and decided that the first lesson of the day would be about punctuality.

"Be on time, brothers," he said, admonishing nearly half the men who took their seats 15 minutes after the scheduled 10 A.M. start. "Don't think that because the weather is bad that we are not going to start on time. We are going to begin on time."

Many of the men attending the training classes say they carefully pick and choose from the group's smorgasbord of race remedies and try out to get swept up in the sheer power of Muslim persuasion.

"I'm not interested in being a Muslim," said a 33-year-old publishing executive who has attended several manhood training sessions at the Harlem mosque. "I'm a thinking individual who takes and uses anything I want from anyone who offers a good idea."

"I like their commitment to empowerment and to doing for self," he added. "I want to stand with them for that. I don't hate anyone."

## CLINTON: Gore Admits Fumbles

Continued from Page 1

were pushing the issue to harm Mr. Clinton's standing. "There is an enormous amount of partisanship" in the issue, Mr. Gore said.

And Mr. Stephanopoulos, appearing on the ABC News program "This Week with David Brinkley," said: "The Republicans can't run on the economy. They can't run on health care. They can't run on welfare and they can't run on crime, so they're going to try to exploit this issue."

Mr. Gramm, also appearing on the ABC program, said Mr. Clinton's trouble with Whitewater was "getting worse."

The House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, whose committee oversees the Treasury Department, was asked on the ABC News program if he would hold hearings on Treasury officials' roles in the meetings.

He replied that if Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen called him, or if "I call him," there would be a discussion and "we'll take a look at it."

— ANN DEVROY



Bernard W. Nussbaum arriving at his Washington home after he quit as White House counsel.

## 'My Sole Objective Was to Serve You'

Reuters  
Following is an excerpt from the letter of resignation of Bernard W. Nussbaum, the White House counsel:

As I know you know, from the day I became counsel, my sole objective was to serve you as well and as effectively as I could, consistent with the rules of law, standards of ethics, and the highest

traditions of the bar. At all times I have conducted the office of the White House counsel and performed the duties of counsel to the president in an absolutely legal and ethical manner. Unfortunately, as a result of controversy generated by those who do not understand, or wish to understand the role and obligations of a lawyer, even one acting as White House counsel, I now believe I can best serve you by returning to private life.

## HILLARY: President's Wife in Whitewater Vortex

Continued from Page 1

ment contracts in savings and loan cases.

And, making matters stickier, the firm has begun its own inquiry into whether Mr. Hobbell overbilled clients and misused money.

On top of all that, the health care plan that Mrs. Clinton developed is losing public support because many Americans see it as too complicated and intrusive. And her younger brother, Hugh Rodham, is trading on her name in a stumbling bid for the U.S. Senate in Florida.

Mrs. Clinton's mood is not likely to be lightened by the agonizing over the departure of Mr. Nussbaum. The counsel's friends said Mrs. Clinton had talked to him with concern in the last few days about face-saving ways he could leave the White House.

At times in the last 14 months, Mrs. Clinton has dizzied Washington as she tried to modernize her role as the president's wife. She has

worked hard to please everyone and satisfy herself, creating an awkward hybrid of comforting old first lady rituals and unsettling new co-presidential power structures.

But Clinton strategists have always felt there was a risk inherent in the ambiguity of Mrs. Clinton's position: She is exercising power without an official title. She is the first presidential spouse with her own power base in the White House and her own set of top officials throughout the government who owe their jobs, and loyalty, to her as much as to her husband.

Even those close to the Clintons complain that this has created confusion, especially in a White House that struggles daily with tangled lines of authority.

"It's hard to run a White House with nobody in charge," said an influential Democratic friend of the Clintons. "It's especially hard to run a White House with nobody in charge and two presidents."

Everyone in the administration knows that power is centralized at the White House in the hands of Bill and Hillary Clinton.

David Gergen, hired as the White House troubleshooter, seems too worried lately about his own future to help in this time of trouble. And the weak chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty 3d, has announced each time the White House has conceded guilt in misusing federal agencies that he knew nothing about.

As Senator Bob Dole of Kansas mocked last week: "Mac McLarty, the chief of staff, has issued a memo: 'You cannot do this anymore because they have caught us.'"

Marlin Fitzwater, the press spokesman for Presidents George Bush and Ronald Reagan, said the blind spots that always exist with regard to a first lady are made

worse when the spouse has such rare power.

"The senior staff always fears crossing a first lady," he said. "Partly, it's the respect for the office of first lady. Partly, it's a man-woman thing. You're afraid that when she's home with the president, she'll repeat the charges against you every night for the rest of your life."

Many high-ranking Clinton officials confess that on matters from the first family to health care to Whitewater, they are afraid to challenge Mrs. Clinton, or even to give her honest advice about things they fear are being handled wrong.

"No one wants to tell Bill, or especially Hillary, that they can't do things the way they're used to doing them," a top administration official said. "And so many of these people around them are old friends, that you can't just break into the circle."

Even Mr. Fitzwater, far from the reach of the White House, pleaded humorously: "Don't say I said anything bad about Hillary. I'm as scared of her as everyone else."

No wrongdoing has been alleged in connection with Mr. Clinton's investment.

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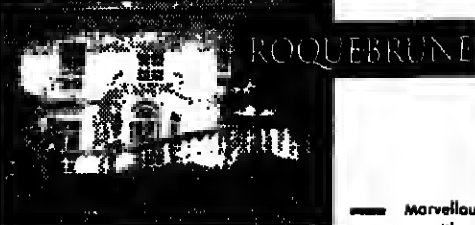
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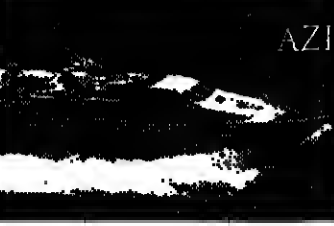
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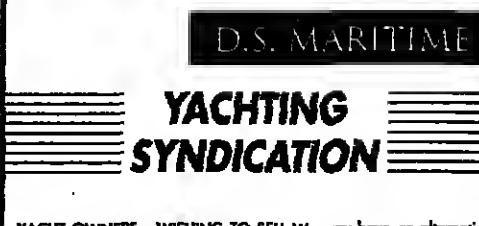
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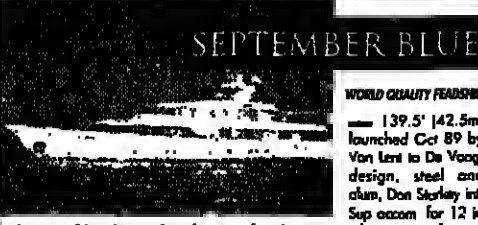
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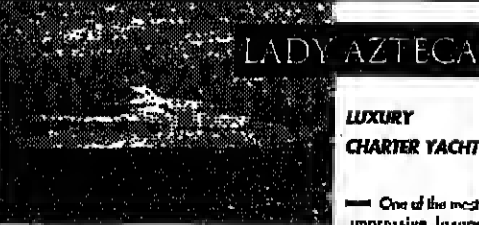
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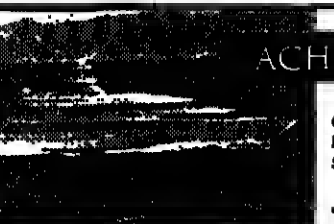


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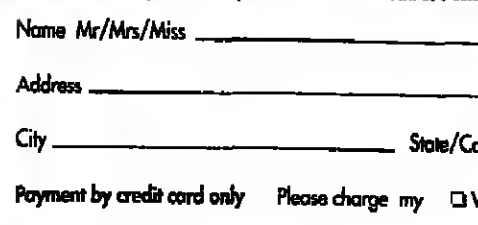


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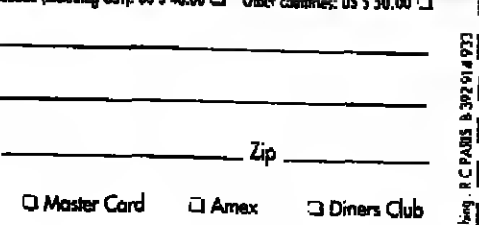


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# Serbs Agree to Air Corridors for Tuzla

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina

The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, agreed Sunday to open two air corridors to the besieged Muslim enclave of Tuzla in northern Bosnia but reports of fighting elsewhere cast a shadow over fragile truce accords.

"We have agreed on the use of two air corridors to Tuzla, one leading from Zagreb, the other from Split," said Yasushi Akashi, the special UN envoy to the former Yugoslavia. He was speaking after talks with Mr. Karadzic and the commander of UN forces in Bosnia, Sir Michael Rose, at the Bosnian Serb headquarters in the town of Pale.

The report of the Tuzla accord came as a NATO jet swooped over Maglaj on Sunday after Bosnian radio claimed Bosnian Serb jets destroyed a NATO plane in an attack similar to one last week that provoked NATO retaliation. But with Maglaj out of reach of independent inspection, neither the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nor the UN could confirm the reported bombardment, and Bosnian Serbs ridiculed it, accusing the Bosnian Army of mimicking an air strike.

"There have been no bombardments of Maglaj," a statement by

the Bosnian Serb military in Banja Luka said.

Maglaj is cut off by besieging Serbs, who have refused UN requests for access to the Muslim-dominated pocket, 70 kilometers (40 miles) north of Sarajevo. NATO is enforcing the UN-mandated no-flight zone over Bosnia; a bombing raid would be a flagrant violation of the zone.

Bosnian radio and Croatian television said the planes targeted Maglaj's only bridge, which spans the Bosna river, destroying the structure.

Any bombing would be another challenge to NATO's newly demonstrated resolve to punish warring parties in the former Yugoslavia. Two U.S.-piloted F-16 fighters downed four Serbian Galeb planes in central Bosnia last Monday, UN officials said the Serbian planes were attacking Bosnian government targets.

Agreement to open Tuzla airport stemmed from talks in Moscow last Tuesday between Mr. Karadzic and the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozirev, who promised to send observers to ensure that relief flights did not carry military supplies.

The airport has been closed since May 1992, when Serbian artillery damaged its two runways. The

town, the Bosnian government's most important stronghold after Sarajevo, has since been supplied only by land.

Airlifts from the Croatian capital of Zagreb and the port of Split would serve not only Tuzla but also many of the 1.2 million people in central Bosnia displaced by 23 months of war.

The Russian news agency Itar-Tass said an advance group of Russian experts had arrived in Tuzla to prepare for the deployment of Russian observers at the airport. The air bridge might open as early as March 18, it said.

Reports of fighting elsewhere cast doubts over cease-fire arrangements between Muslims and Serbs in Sarajevo and between Muslims and Croats across Bosnia.

There were conflicting reports on the situation at Maglaj, besieged for months by both Serbian and Croatian forces. The Croatian news agency HINA, quoting ham radio operators in Maglaj, said Serbian combat aircraft knocked out the bridge between the old and new parts of the town and subsequently flew air raids on other targets.

Muslim-controlled Sarajevo said three persons were killed and six wounded in Serbian attacks. "Howitzers, mortars and tanks are pounding the town," the radio said.

There was no independent confirmation of either report.

But UN sources and local police confirmed the first major cease-fire violation since December in Croatia, saying Serbian artillery opened up on the Croatian town of Gospić. Police said a woman was killed and two persons were wounded.

Serbs controlling about a third of Croatia signed a UN-brokered truce with the Croatian government in December and there had been little military action since.

A UN officer in Zagreb said Czech peacekeeping troops in the Gospić area recorded 167 artillery rounds fired from both sides, with one round landing near a UN observation post.

On another front line in former Yugoslavia, the town of Mostar in southwestern Bosnia, Bosnian Croatian forces began withdrawing heavy weapons, a day ahead of a deadline. Bosnian Croats and Muslims agreed in Washington last week to end almost a year of fighting and form a loose federation which would eventually be linked to Croatia.

Military commanders agreed earlier on a general cease-fire under which both sides would withdraw their heavy weapons or place them under UN control by noon (1100 GMT) on Monday. (Reuters, AP)

## THE PALACE THIEF

By Ethan Canin. 205 pages. \$21. Random House.

Reviewed by Peter D. Kramer

CEKHOV. Bulgakov. Maugham. Celine. William Carlos Williams. Walker Percy. For the physician-author the question is always whether he will be one more "doctor who writes" or whether he will join the select group of writers who are also doctors.

Ethan Canin, then a medical student, now a resident, made an acclaimed debut in 1988 with the story collection "Emperor of the Air." The tone was set by the first line: "Let me tell you who I am." All but one of the stories were told in the first person; all featured a distinctive, believable voice; all turned on an uncharacteristic transgression that revealed the narrator to himself.

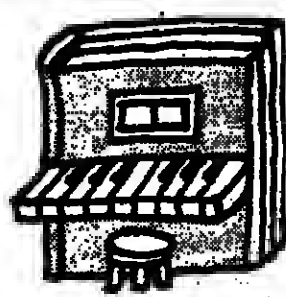
Canin's 1991 novel, "Blue River," an expansion of one of those stories, examined the ways that admiration and jealousy of a brilliant, deviant older brother affect a boy's development. Constancy of character is the issue. The boy betrays first his best friend and then his rebellious brother; as an adult, he drives the brother away once more.

In "The Palace Thief," his new collection of four long stories,

## BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Philip Joseph, chairman of Books etc., London booksellers, is reading "Body and Soul" by Frank Conroy. "It is an unputdownable, good old-fashioned novel about a young American boy born with every disadvantage, except an ability to play the piano. It is so inspiring and the beauty of the telling stays with one." (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



Canin pursues similar themes — rivalry, second chances, the nature of character. But the perspectives here are more extreme, the use of language more daring.

The strongest piece, "Batorsag and Szerelm," is a reworking of the "Blue River" constellation. William watches as his genius older brother, Clive, becomes odder and more daring. In a strange decade, Clive outdoes the odder around him by starting to speak in a seemingly made-up language. The world seems to move too fast, but beneath the pace and turmoil of observations that recall the style of Don DeLillo, human character remains its constancy.

"Character is fate," the father quotes Heraclitus. William asks, "What if I changed my character?"

The father says William won't and "that's the point." This stylized story is Canin and Abel Jacob and Esau, played out beneath the Tower of Babel. William cannot help betraying Clive.

When he does, in the story's last paragraphs, the narrative takes an astonishing turn. It's possible to say, without ruining the reader's enjoyment, that although the subject is never named, "Batorsag and Szerelm" turns out to be a commentary on our relationship to AIDS and that the tale means, in a language that, it turns out, Clive shares with some 11 million other people, "Courage and Love."

A motif of incompatible tongues runs through the book. In "City of Broken Hearts" a divorced father who speaks the language of male bonding, baseball and bar-scene womanizing is introduced by his son to the language of modern courtship.

But the first and last stories, "Accountant" and "The Palace Thief," are what turn the diverse narratives into a book. Each is told by a rigid, self-deceiving protagonist, reminiscent of the butler in Kazuo Ishiguro's "The Remains of the Day." Realism is abandoned for an extreme formality of voice that is inherently comic. The eponymous accountant confesses, "I have worked diligently, and I do not mind saying that in the conscientious embrace of the ledger I have done well for my-

self over the years, yet now I must also say that due to a flaw in my character I have allowed one small trespass against my honor."

In each of the bookend stories, an inhibited protagonist is obsessed with a manipulative, powerful man he has known for years. In confronting his opponent, each over-scrupulous narrator is moved to an uncharacteristic action that may or may not constitute a victory over fate.

The accountant's thoughts focus on a high school classmate who has become a "multimillionaire entrepreneur." Implying the possibility of a lucrative deal, the businessman invites the accountant to a baseball fantasy camp. There, under the eyes of Willie Mays, the two reenact their teenage infield competition. When the accountant discovers that the playing field, even at baseball camp, is not level, he commits a small crime that cements his career and his self-understanding.

In "The Palace Thief," Mr. Hundert, a teacher of classics at an exclusive prep school, becomes entangled with a charismatic and deceitful student, Sedgewick Bell. As Hundert nears retirement, Bell, now a captain of industry, invites him to referee a reenactment of the school's ancient-history contest. Bell cheated the first time. When he cheats again, Hundert must face his own limitations.

The thief within is character, which robs us of love and courage. But there are other thieves: jealousy, time and age, even language, which hides us from each other. These stories comment, on one another, and on Canin's prior work, in delightful ways. The collection, particularly "Batorsag and Szerelm," which is extraordinary for its craft and emotional effect, constitutes a broadening of literary scope for a writer of enormous talent and charm. The stories are of interest both in themselves and as a staging ground for a leap Canin is preparing to make.

Peter D. Kramer, a psychiatrist and author of "Listening to Prozac," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A quarter-century ago, Alice Stakgold of Newark, Delaware, who died of cancer in February, was a member of the winning team in the Master Mixed Teams in Los Angeles, and the diagrammed deal, on which she sat South, was a factor. Her partner was her husband, Ivar Stakgold, a professor of mathematics who represented the United States in world championships.

Experts are divided on the choice of opening with the South hand. Some would bid one club, allowing an easy development of the auction. Mrs. Stakgold preferred one spade, showing the major suit immediately and in some situations making it difficult for the opponents to locate a heart fit.

North showed his big hand with a jump to three hearts, and then used Blackwood to locate two aces and a king in the South hand. He bid the grand slam in the full knowledge that a winning spade finesse might be needed. He would have been on firmer ground in this respect with Roman Key-card Blackwood, a convention that has become popular since this deal was played.

Seven spades was not a certainty, but South had several chances. She won the opening diamond lead with dummy's ace, and threw two clubs on dummy's heart winners. She then ruffed a heart with the spade seven, and had no trouble when the queen appeared. Trumps were drawn and the grand slam was claimed.

WEST  
♠ 8 2  
♥ Q 8 7  
♦ J 10 9 3  
♣ Q 10 8

EAST (D)  
♠ 8  
♥ 8 5 4 2  
♦ K Q 8 7 4  
♣ 5 3

SOUTH  
♠ A K 7 5 3  
♥ —  
♦ 8 5 2  
♣ A J 9 7 4

North and South were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1♣ Pass 3♥  
Pass 4♥ Pass 4NT  
Pass 5♦ Pass 5NT  
Pass 6♦ Pass 7♣  
Pass Pass

West led the diamond jack.

## RISE: The Stunning Ascension of Zhirinovsky, a Political Nobody in '90

Continued from Page 1

those who worked closely with him "years. Near the end of the interview, in a fury at repeated questions about his past, he threatened to prosecute and imprison journalists who "interfere with my private life" and "infiltrate moral damage on me."

In his campaign autobiography, "The Final Thrust South," Mr. Zhirinovsky writes about his unhappy childhood in Kazakhstan, his hapless early sexual experiences, his lonely years as an out-towner at an elite university in Moscow and his two years after graduation as a Soviet Army officer in the Caucasus. He makes nearly no mention of the professional career that occupied his adult life before he became a politician.

After graduating from evening law school at Moscow State University, Mr. Zhirinovsky, then 29, went to work in 1975 for Inyurkollegiya, a state-run law firm. One of about 50 lawyers in the firm, he was assigned to track down Soviet citizens whose relatives in the West had left them pension, alimony and inheritance benefits.

At first, all went smoothly. He was regarded as professionally competent, energetic and well organized. He became head of the firm's trade union. But as time wore on, Mr. Zhirinovsky seemed to grow restless and began voicing his political opinions around the office in tones that his supervisor remembers as strident.

"He would come into my office repeatedly to talk about politics," said Yevgeni Koulichev, Mr. Zhirinovsky's immediate boss at Inyurkollegiya. "He was especially indignant that Russia was surrounded by Turks."

The turning point came in the early 1980s, when Mr. Zhirinovsky asked his superiors to recommend him for membership in the Communist Party, Mr. Koulichev said. Mr. Zhirinovsky now denies that he ever tried to become a Communist.

Explaining the reasons for Mr. Zhirinovsky's failure to win the firm's backing, Mr. Koulichev said: "He was very emotional and gratuitously, not constructively, critical. His ideas were disorganized, and he insisted fiercely on them. His character, the remarks he made, the way he related to people — these did not fit the code of Communist behavior."

His fate with Inyurkollegiya was sealed in the spring of 1983, when he was caught accepting what his superiors considered an improper gift.

"According to Mr. Koulichev, the matter involved an inheritance case from West Germany. Mr. Zhirinovsky's Soviet client, whose relative had died in West Germany, had received as part of the inheritance special vouchers allowing him to stay at an exclusive resort. As a token of his appreciation, he gave the vouchers to Mr. Zhirinovsky."

According to Mr. Koulichev, Mr. Zhirinovsky insisted he had returned the vouchers unused to the client. But Mr. Koulichev said Inyurkollegiya's managers were convinced that he had returned the vouchers only after he had been found out.

"This was the last straw," Mr. Koulichev said. It was decided, he said, that "unless he wanted more trouble, he'd better go."

No charges were brought. Mr. Zhirinovsky, who denies that he did anything improper, left Inyurkollegiya in mid-1983. Sometime that year, he requested and was sent an invitation to immigrate to Israel, Israeli officials have said. Apparently, he never followed it up, and soon found a new job. He was 37.

He was hired by the Mir Publishing House, an enterprise with more than 600 employees that needed someone with a legal background.

As at Inyurkollegiya, Mr. Zhirinovsky made a strong start at Mir. But as usual, he became known around the office for his strong opinions. His anti-Communist views were so vehement that they soon attracted the attention of the neighborhood party headquarters.

Within a year or two of Mr. Zhirinovsky's arrival at Mir, the ideology chief of the party's branch office contacted the head of Mir, Vladimir Kartsev, and urged him to dismiss Mr. Zhirinovsky. Mr. Kartsev,

a party member at the time, refused on the grounds that the law did not permit dismissals for political reasons.

While at Mir, Mr. Zhirinovsky seemed to act as a sort of workers' advocate. In 1987, having gained some attention with his lobbying for workers, he decided to run as Mir's representative for the district council in Moscow's Dzerzhinsky district. But the local Communist Party officials, wary of his candidacy, rewrote the rules so that he would be ineligible.

Meanwhile, a two-page letter marked "Extremely Confidential" arrived at the local party headquarters. According to Mr. Kartsev, who saw the letter, it was from Inyurkollegiya, describing the circumstances in which Mr. Zhirinovsky had left his old job.

Undeterred by his exclusion from the neighborhood council election or the dropped-up story of his departure from his old job, Mr. Zhirinovsky looked for a new outlet for his political ambitions. He found it in 1988, when Mir held elections for a 14-member employees' council — a perestroika-era innovation designed, as a counterweight to management.

The campaign provided a forum for Mr. Zhirinovsky's extravagant promises of better benefits and conditions for workers at Mir. To this platform he added another populist idea: Mir should print only popular, profitable books rather than the purely scientific books that were its specialty. The earnings should be distributed to workers rather than rolled back into new projects, he said.

It was the same sort of simple-sounding, vote-grabbing idea that has marked much of Mr. Zhirinovsky's campaign rhetoric. The populist appeal of these positions was echoed in his 1991 and 1993 national races, when he attracted attention and votes with his calls for higher pensions, cheap vodka, less crime and a renewal of Great Mother Russia.

Mr. Kartsev opposed Mr. Zhirinovsky's candidacy, appealing directly to the firm's employees. "I asked people not to vote for him, because he was unreasonable and unpredictable and would create more problems than he solved," Mr. Kartsev said.

He said Mr. Zhirinovsky had not been elected. But in his interview, Mr. Zhirinovsky called the campaign a "victory."

In 1990, Mr. Zhirinovsky entered another race, this time to become director of Mir. Mr. Kartsev was departing for a publishing job with the United Nations in New York. All of the firm's employees took part in the election, which Mr. Zhirinovsky lost badly.

Shortly after his defeat, Mr. Zhirinovsky left the publishing house to launch a full-time political career.

Beginning in late 1987, he started attending the functions of a variety of groups that had nothing in common beyond their opposition to communism. He would, for instance, appear at gatherings sponsored by Armenians and by Azeris, ethnic groups that regard each other as enemies.

He also went to meetings of Shalom, a Jewish cultural organization founded in 1989, and became the head of several of Shalom's committees. Simultaneously, he has said, he spoke at a rally staged by Pamyat, a right-wing group with strong anti-Semitic leanings.

In Moscow, Mr. Zhirinovsky's participation in Shalom is taken as proof that he is at least partly Jewish. Jews who were active in Shalom also assumed he was Jewish, although he had never before taken part in Jewish activities in Moscow. Mr. Zhirinovsky has denied he has any Jewish blood.

"What did I want to use Shalom for?" he told a journalist in 1992. "To have a chance to speak."

In 1989, Mr. Zhirinovsky joined forces with Vladimir Bogachev, a self-styled poet and composer he had met at the Democratic Union congress. Mr. Bogachev was already at work on a scheme to create what he called the Liberal Democratic Party of the Soviet Union. Impressed by Mr. Zhirinovsky's oratory, legal background and linguistic ability, Mr. Bogachev invited him into the fledgling party.

At the Liberal Democrats' founding congress in March 1990,

Mr. Zhirinovsky was elected chairman and Mr. Bogachev his deputy. But the partnership was short-lived. Seven months later, while Mr. Zhirinovsky was in Helsinki attending a conference, the Liberal Democrats held their second party congress in Mr. Bogachev's Moscow apartment. The party members, suspecting Mr. Zhirinovsky of ties to the Communist regime, voted to expel him.

Mr. Zhirinovsky's supposed links to the Communist Party in 1990-91 have never been proved, and Mr. Zhirinovsky himself now denies that the party supported him. But Russian journalists and some politicians speculate that, in early 1990, the party leadership and the KGB hit upon the idea of using Mr. Zhirinovsky as a stalking horse, a sham "opposition" figure to give the appearance of political pluralism without threatening the Communists' primary.

A few months later, in February 1991, Mr. Zhirinovsky launched his own Liberal Democratic Party, this one confined to the Russian Federation. The party's registration soon became the subject of controversy and suspected dark motives. Many saw the hand of the Communists and the KGB behind the party's rapid rise and generous publicity.

In June 1991, Mr. Zhirinovsky polled 6 million votes — nearly 8 percent of the total — in Russia's first popular presidential election. He finished third behind Boris N. Yeltsin and Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister.

He expanded his entourage, forming what he called a "shadow cabinet" of former security men and other bangers-on. To those who would listen, Mr. Zhirinovsky proclaimed that he would be Russia's president. All the while, he prepared to run in whatever political race might come along next.

He got his chance last fall when Mr. Yeltsin dissolved the Russian parliament and called new legislative elections. Suddenly, Mr. Zhirinovsky was on the move, thanks largely to television.

His on-screen appearances were eye-catching, memorable for the simplicity of the message and the arresting impact of the messenger. Ordinary people, stunned by the chaos, high prices and surging crime of the new Russia, watched Mr. Zhirinovsky's advertisements, impressed and amazed.

On Dec. 12, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia placed first with nearly 23 percent of the total — about 12.3 million votes in all. Reformers and Communists were distant runners-up. Mr. Zhirinovsky was on the political map.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## An Incomplete Recovery

For the first time in some 25 years, the American economy is glowing with health. A startlingly high growth rate has just been reported for the last quarter of 1993, and steady progress is widely forecast for this year. The inflation rate is low, by the standard of recent decades, and unemployment has been declining. Private debtors are getting their finances in better order than in many years, and the federal deficit is dropping. The banking system has largely recovered from the crises and losses of the 1980s. It is possible to hope that the United States may be entering a period of stable prosperity unlike anything since the 1960s.

But in the years of turbulence, a lot went wrong that even the smoothest of recoveries will not automatically remedy. One particularly ominous indicator is the increasingly unequal distribution of income, signaling a more rigid structure of social classes. The reasons involve the labor market's rising demands for education and advanced skills — and the inability of the educational system so far to respond adequately.

The widening gap between rich and poor, accompanied by an increasing population of uneducated and permanently unemployed young men, is in turn related to crime rates. If prosperity brings a rise in incomes that is concentrated in the richest fifth of the population, as in the past 15 years, while the poorest fifth's share declines, it is difficult to think

that new wealth will make the United States a more pleasant or comfortable place to live.

Rising incomes can provide the means to strengthen society greatly, if society chooses to use them well. Rapid growth in the quarter-century after World War II provided the economic base for two profound changes. Americans decided that every child should complete high school and, although that ideal has never been quite attained, the rise in the average level of education has made a powerful difference for the better. Prosperity also greatly eased the process of racial desegregation. Growth made it possible to open opportunities to black Americans without closing them to white Americans. People who deprecate the importance of economic growth need to consider those two examples.

In the 1980s, most of the increase in American incomes went into health care, and Americans now seem to be ambivalent about that. Most of them seem to feel that they don't want that trend to continue indefinitely, but they are still far from agreeing what to do about it. If the country should now be fortunate enough to enter a time of stable prosperity, and if it should find a way to restrain health costs, the increase in its disposable wealth would once again be sufficient to promise large changes in American society. But nothing is guaranteed — least of all the wisdom to use the money well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Risking a Trade War

Bill Clinton's decision to invoke a trade law provision that would enable him to impose tough sanctions against Japan if the Japanese fail to open their markets to American goods is unnecessary, dangerous, and misguided.

The political logic behind the president's move is understandable. Polls show that a significant majority of Americans favor a tough stance toward the Japanese, and protectionists in Congress are pushing hard for retaliation against Tokyo. But any crackdown by the United States could undermine the elaborately constructed international apparatus for resolving trade disputes.

The provision invoked by Mr. Clinton, known as Super 301, triggers a timetable for Washington to decide unilaterally whether Japan, or any other country, is violating fair trade rules and if so what sanctions to impose. The key word is unilateral: under Super 301, the United States belittles its commitment to resolve disputes in multilateral settings.

The provision is unnecessary because U.S. law already permits the government to retaliate unilaterally against unfair trade practices. That is risky enough, but Super 301 hastens the process.

Super 301 is dangerous because the added threat moves the United States one step closer to a trade war with an important ally and could undermine the fragile coalition of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who is pushing a deregulatory agenda that would eventually break down protectionist barriers around Japanese markets.

And the provision is misguided because it belies a profound misunderstanding about the

economic impact of trade deficits. Even if the United States were to compel Japan to buy more U.S. autos and computers, the overall U.S. trade deficit would not fall. Trade deficits are caused by Americans buying more goods and services than they produce. The extra goods must come from trade partners — if not from Japan, then from somewhere else.

The administration portrays the \$60 billion trade deficit with Japan as an assault on jobs. But U.S. employment would not rise if Japan were to buy more goods from America. Chairman Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve recently said the Fed would raise interest rates to ward off inflation. In other words, the economy was picking up enough speed that the Fed decided to dampen domestic spending. If the Japanese were to spend more for American goods, Mr. Greenspan would tighten further. The important point is that employment rates are set by decisions in America, not in Japan, and Mr. Clinton's alarms are false.

True, specific U.S. industries — some of which are highly profitable, like computer software, insurance and medical equipment — are hurt by Japanese barriers. But opening up every Japanese market in sight would not add much to the \$6 trillion U.S. economy.

If invoking a strategy that could trigger tit-for-tat sanctions pushes the Japanese to make further concessions or heads off even worse legislation in Congress, the strategy could be judged a political success. But if Mr. Clinton actually triggers a trade war or destabilizes the Hosokawa government, the price could turn out to be very steep indeed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Tango With North Korea

The bargaining over North Korea's nuclear program is back on track. But back on track to what? The dismal fact is that it is still not possible to tell whether, as stalwarts of non-proliferation intend, rogue North Korea is being drawn into a non-nuclear role in a community of nations or whether, as many suspect, it is prolonging negotiations in order to become a nuclear power.

North Korea is no Soviet Union, an adversary that over time the United States successfully drew into a precarious but mutually reassuring sharing of nuclear knowledge and risk. For North Korea is not merely Communist but, by choice, a hermit state that may well regard the prospect of international company less as a benefit than as a dire threat to the stability and survival of the regime.

In other circumstances a regime that acted with North Korea's intransigence would have to expect to pay. But none of those touched by Pyongyang's bad faith is eager for a showdown with a paranoid and unpredictable regime. That is why North Korea's interlocutors — the United States, South Korea, the International Atomic Energy Agency — have felt it necessary to make what the State Department describes

not as "concessions," although they are that, but as "prudent steps" to keep the hope of a non-nuclear North Korea alive.

North Korea has stretched out and is still restricting inspections of the sort that the IAEA has just resumed, even though it undertook to permit full inspections in signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It has won assurances of talks with the U.S. and South Korean governments, and suspension of this year's military exercises by the United States and South Korea, although U.S. negotiators insist that these boons will not actually be delivered unless the North meets IAEA inspection demands.

In Washington there is much dissatisfaction with this course, in and out of the administration. The idea of a bomb in the hands of North Korea is insupportable all around. But even critics who think that the administration is not tough enough with North Korea accept the main American strategy of first trying to block any further development of its nuclear capacity and only then going back to reverse whatever progress it may already have secretly attained. Firmness and consistency are required in this uncertain but urgent quest.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

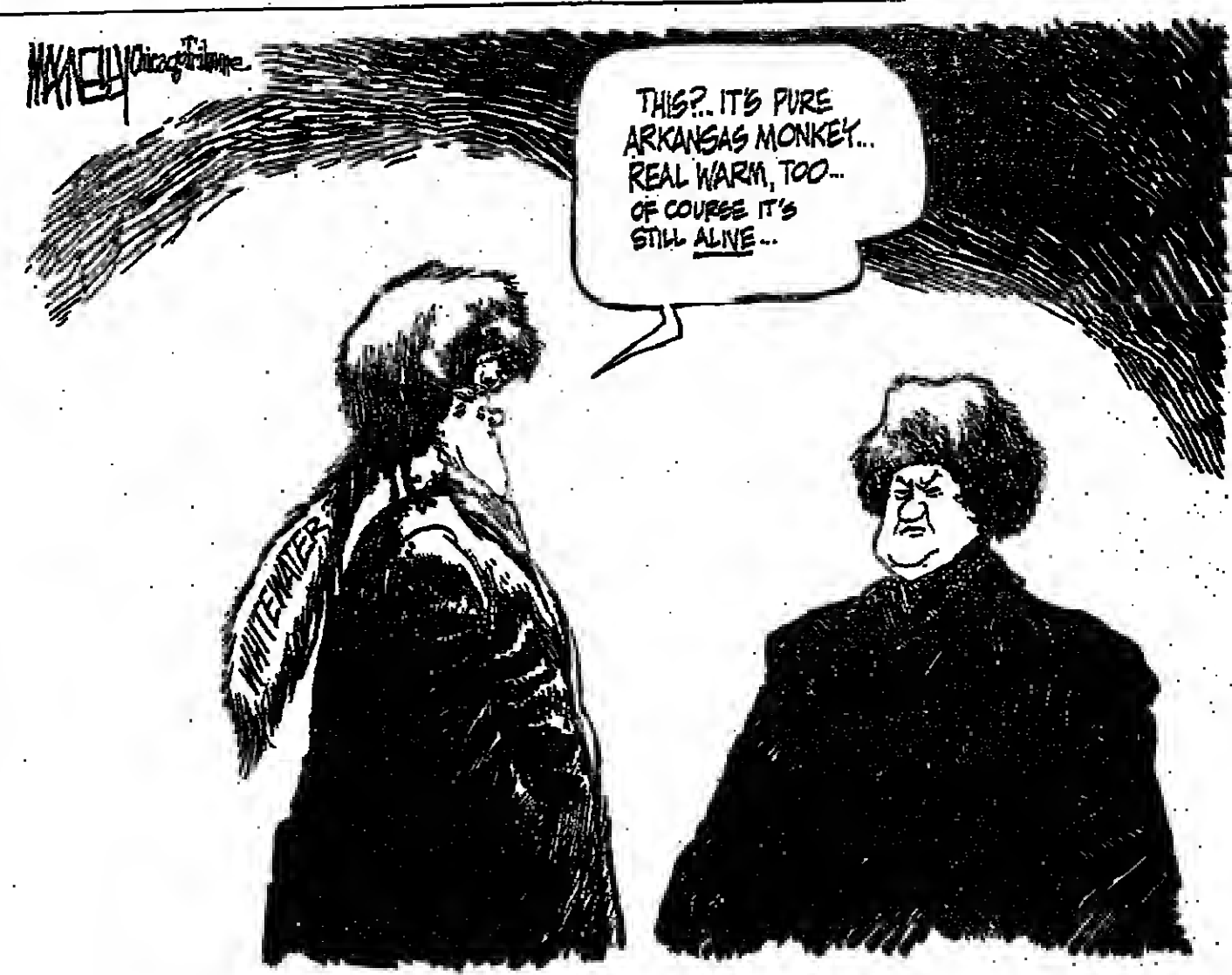
## Other Comment

### India in a Reckless Hurry?

China started its market reforms in 1978, and has since been baring along. India, after small spurts of reform in the early and middle years of the 1980s, started again in earnest only in 1991. As the economic and political risks in China become ever more evident, India's steadiness is looking increasingly attractive to investors. That makes the Indian budget announced on Feb. 28 especially worrying, for it suggests that the government is prepared to risk stability for a burst of speed. While continuing to liberalize the economy, the government seems to be ignoring the need for fiscal responsibility.

India's impatience is understandable; it has been frustrating to watch its great rival pull ahead. But if inflation and government finances get out of control, the country could lose its reputation for steadiness. Asia's success stories argue that macroeconomic stability is a necessary condition for long-term prosperity. The tortoise did not win by pretending to be a hare.

—The Economist (London).



## Learning to Live With a Less Centralized China

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — China's central government is fading in importance. The crisis of governance has major implications for the way in which the outside world deals with China.

Market reforms that decentralize power have unleashed important parts of the social fabric. At a time of uncertainty over the succession to Deng Xiaoping, the authority of government is seriously undermined.

Beijing no longer has control over the economy. Attempts to impose an austerity plan in mid-1993 were soon abandoned. Efforts later in the year to impose a new tax structure so that the central government would stop losing so much revenue to the regions is being frustrated at lower levels.

Provinces are acting, as the World Bank has noted, like increasingly independent agents. The percentage of trade done between provinces is falling as they expand contacts with the outside world. The official media worry openly about protectionism and trade wars between provinces.

The loosening of central authority has caused a sharp rise in the drug and gun trade and in associated rates of crime and drug addiction. China has a floating population of 130 million, and another 200 million people are surplus to the requirements of the rural economy. Mass migration on this scale would be the largest such flow in human history.

This is looming at a time when senior Chinese military leaders are warning that social decay is eating away at the morale and professionalism of the armed forces.

External trade is increasingly a matter that need not involve contact with the central government. Beijing cannot enforce existing international accords, for example on trade in textiles or the observance of copyright, because it does not control those parts of the economy where violations take place.

The weakness of the central government accounts for growing problems along the southwestern frontier where the trade in guns, drugs and even women sold into prostitution in Southeast Asia is out of control. The rise of lawlessness is also evident in the

decisions are made. On many issues, that means dealing with provinces and with lower levels of government.

Many foreign governments would welcome a more decentralized China because that would weaken Beijing's ability to pursue a nationalist agenda in its numerous territorial disputes with other Asian states, and on other issues. Yet on some issues, such as enforcing global agreements under GATT, outsiders have an interest in a centralized China.

There is much that stops short of a formal breakup of China which would offer the outside world the opportunity of constructive dialogue with the largest country in the world. It may be that the way to ensure that China does not become more dangerous as it grows richer and stronger is to ensure that in practice, if not in law, there is more than one China to deal with.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, which releases a report this Monday entitled "China Changes Shape." He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

## A Gloomy Vision of Anarchy Sweeping the World

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — A particular nightmare, for most human beings, would be to live in a society without order of any kind, without predictability: in a country that has no effective government, subject to crime and disease and primitive rapacity without recourse to any saving authority. That is the future foreseen for much of the world in a chilling and, alas, compelling article, "The Coming Anarchy," by Robert I. Kaplan, who has reported from many parts of the world and written among other books "Balkan Ghosts." His anti-utopian vision of the future appeared in the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Kaplan's theme is that maps, with their neat boundaries and colors, have little to do with reality in much of the world. Borders and the very states that they supposedly contain are disintegrating under the pressures of poverty, population growth, lawlessness and the resulting chaos.

The coming reality is exemplified by West Africa. Mr. Kaplan says. In both the French- and the English-speaking states, hardwood forests are cut down at an accelerating rate. Populations move from the interior to the littoral towns, where they live in shantytowns presenting "a Dickensian spectacle to which Dickens himself would never have given credence." Rebellion and massacre flow across national boundaries, and government's writ does not run outside a few towns — in the daytime.

Mr. Kaplan sees West Africa becoming "the symbol of worldwide demographic, environmental and societal stress, in which criminal anarchy

emerges as the real 'strategic' danger." He sees a world of "disease, overpopulation, unprovoked crime, scarcity of resources, refugee migrations, the increasing erosion of nation states."

As a grim example, he describes Sierra Leone, which was once a pleasant small West African country. Now it is a river by half a dozen armies and local warlords. There can be — there is — no law.

"Sierra Leone is a microcosm of what is occurring, albeit in a more tempered and gradual manner," Mr. Kaplan writes, "throughout West Africa and much of the underdeveloped world: the withering away of central governments, the rise of tribal and regional domains, the unchecked spread of disease and the growing pervasiveness of war."

When there are riots and other violent upheavals around the world, he says, the press ascribes them to ethnic and religious conflicts. "But as these conflicts multiply, it will become apparent that something else is afoot, making more and more places like Nigeria, India and Brazil ungovernable."

Mr. Kaplan's "something else" begins with environmental scarcity. He recognizes that many Westerners yawn at the word "environment," or mock it. But he argues persuasively that it is "the national security issue of the early 21st century."

"The political and strategic impact of surging populations, spreading disease, deforestation and soil erosion, water depletion, air pollution and,

possibly, rising sea levels in critical, overcrowded regions like the Nile Delta and Bangladesh — developments that will prompt mass migrations and, in turn, incite group conflicts — will be the core foreign policy challenge."

In the next 50 years, the earth's population is expected to grow from the present 5.5 billion people to more than 9 billion. If all the world had the agricultural and industrial levels of the developed countries, that growth would be manageable. But 95 percent of the increase will be in the poorest regions, where governments have trouble functioning as it is.

Mr. Kaplan cites India and Pakistan as countries where the question of democracy "is less and less relevant to the larger issue of governability." He asks whether the central bureaucracy in New Delhi is the best mechanism to improve the lives of the diverse peoples of India — 866 million now, approaching 1.5 billion by 2025.

Given overworked cropplands, declining water levels and communal tensions, he says, "it is difficult to imagine that the Indian state will survive the next century."

Is Mr. Kaplan too gloomy? Probably. Human beings have astonishing resilience, and so do their political constructs. Recent trends in places such as India and Latin America have been favorable at least on the surface. But his assessment reminds us that there are longer-run concerns, showing us convincingly that the real issues of the future are not those that preoccupy us today.

The New York Times.

## Great Powers Shouldn't Play Chauvinistic Games

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — What do Bill Clinton's resurrection of Super 301 trade sanctions and China's brief retreat of the dissident Wei Jingsheng have in common? Both decisions are at best gambles betting on the irrational.

The damage that one decision could do to fragile international trade relationships and the other to an uneasy balance of U.S.-Chinese relations is well in excess of any gains to be made from them. They are in effect gestures of frustration based not on rational assessment of current objectives but on emotions derived from earlier experiences. In both cases there is an element of "to hell with foreigners."

It would be easy to explain the arrest of Mr. Wei and other dissidents in advance of Secretary of State Warren Christopher's arrival in Beijing this Friday, and while renewal of most-favored-trade status is in the balance, as an attempt by the anti-Deng faction to derail U.S.-Chinese relations and thus the open-door economic policy.

After all, where would that policy now be without southern China's exports to the United States, and the seal of approval and permanence that U.S. investment bankers have helped give China's "socialist market" economic transformation?

Such a conspiracy may emerge after Deng Xiaoping's death. But in fact it appears not to have been behind last week's actions of the Public Security Bureau to crack down on dissidents before the National People's Congress convenes this week.

Yet it is hard to see how any damage or embarrassment that the dissidents might cause during the Congress session could outweigh the damage done to Dengist economics by a breakdown in relations with the United States.

Clearly then, Beijing is gambling that the perceived interest of American big business in maintaining the China link will outweigh the pressure from the human rights and democracy lobbies, almost regardless of what the Public Security Bureau does.

Beijing's calculation is probably right, but it is a big risk for a small gain. So one must conclude that part of the motivation is resentment against U.S. "interference," a desire to be seen not to be taking instructions from erstwhile imperialists.

A similar strand is evident in China's policy on Hong Kong. For all Beijing's appearance of being long-term and cerebral, its policies toward the outside world are often driven as much by emotions and historical assumptions as by cool calculation. China is just like other countries.

If Mr. Wei's arrest was a blunder, Super 301 is a blunderbuss. It appears to have no clear objective other than to frighten Japan. In fact, it has angered Japan and irritated most of America's other trading partners.

There are dozens of countries — China among the most prominent — that have far worse records of non-tariff barriers than Japan's.

As an isolated event, the Super 301 threat might not matter so much. But it has come so hard on the heels of the Clinton administration's attempt to make an international incident out of Japan's reasonable reluctance to have Motorola phones forced on its consumers that it becomes ever more

apparent that Japan-bashing is an end in itself. If opening up Japanese markets is the objective, why choose an issue on which Japan's other trading partners — with technology that is at least as competitive — have no complaints? Why not find common ground with some other countries so that issues can be discussed other than on a bilateral basis? Why the sudden demand for managed trade when the United States spent the previous decade fighting the idea?

U.S. trade pronouncements have been confusing three separate issues: access for specific products and services where there is real evidence of barriers against foreigners; structural, often quasi-cultural impediments to imports which can only wither slowly; and the trade balance itself, which is partly structural and partly cyclical and is only tangentially related to the trade access question.

This confusion, perhaps deliberately created for domestic political consumption, is causing the United States to gamble with global relationships to spite Japan yet without having any well-defined trade objectives. The motive seems to be not so much to improve the trade balance as to punish Japan for past sins.

In the process, Washington has generated considerable sympathy for Japan in such improbable quarters as Seoul and Brussels.

The one thing that all Japan's partners, whether in Europe, America or Asia, have in common is a desire to see domestic demand growth in Japan. Washington's fixation with making the yen ever more overvalued is having the opposite effect. Japanese

companies are hurting. But the overall effect is simultaneously to depress domestic demand while impeding further interest rate cuts. The macroeconomic issues are the ones which matter most, but they have been overwhelmed by the fist-waving.

The outlook is grim if a China facing post-Deng trauma and an incoherent U.S. administration wanting distractions from Whitewater let chauvinism off the leash.

International Herald Tribune.

PARIS — Disposition of the German fleet was the principal topic taken up at yesterday's [March 6] meeting of the Council of Ten, sitting as the Supreme War Council, and much progress was made. All the powers are now in favor of the destruction of the Hun warships, after allotting several of the larger units to such coun-

## Now They Cross Over, For Money

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Aldrich Hazen Ames, the spy with three last names, might not have run his scam so long had he been plain Fred Jones or Billy Bob Smith. His fellow spooks might have been more suspicious when he drove to work one day in a new Jaguar, fresh from his mortgage-free \$540,000 mansion.

Does the still unfolding Ames case reveal the Central Intelligence Agency as a mini class system that has outlived its social and economic usefulness?

It is a grandiose overstatement to refer to an intelligence agency as a class system. What we are really talking about is an old boys' network — a network that also revolves around the central notions of a class system: inherited privilege and social solidarity.

Those notions permeate the case of the 52-year-old former head of counterintelligence now accused of having spied for the Kremlin. He was hired by the agency before even finishing college because of his father's good record there. He was, the old boys at the agency decided, One of Us.

A sense of social solidarity may help explain why a spy agency spending \$30 billion a year to discover the world's most guarded secrets failed to see a significant change of behavior under its nose. There are some things that One of Us is not expected to do.

Director R. James Woolsey reportedly said as much when he informed CIA employees of Mr. Ames's arrest. A Washington Post account paraphrased him as saying on closed circuit television that he found the betrayal hard to comprehend "involving as it did both harm to the country and a violation of a spy's personal and professional obligations."

That is the standard that produced the CIA's failure to follow Ronald Reagan's most famous dictum: Trust but verify. The spy-masters trusted Mr. Ames but did not verify his bank accounts. Indeed, the agency does not seem to have asked to see them.

Ex-director Robert M. Gates bristled on television when journalists suggested that this may possibly have been an error. Congress did not order us to check employees' bank accounts, Mr. Gates said by way of explanation. The agency was uncomfortable about being too "intrusive" in the lives of its employees, he added.

I doubt that delicacy about intrusiveness really explains the agency's failure in the Ames case. I think the spy-masters missed a crucial turn in their business, much as Philo Stryker and others at the dawn of the television era and IBM let its disdain for laptop computers undermine its corporate foundations.

The agency seems to have stuck with the idea that what One of Us doesn't do is spy for big money. Internal controls are designed to weed out or capture ideological turncoats or agents caught in the familiar KGB honey pot trap of compromising sexual situations that expose fallen agents to blackmail.

The CIA was run in a tweedy Ivy League fashion in its first decades and has remained deeply influenced by the Anglophilia of its founders. Ideology and/or sex were at the core of Britain's big spy cases. The CIA's first line of counterespionage defense assumed, perhaps unconsciously, that the same would be true for American spies.

Times change. In the 1980s the Walker family, Ronald Reagan's other cash-strapped Americans got big bonuses for signing with the KGB and selling their country secret by secret. In a world of satellite photography and electronic surveillance, spies concentrated more and more on the commerce of turning enemies' coats.

Seventy to 80 percent of a CIA covert agent's working hours is spent on one activity: trying to recruit his or her opposite number in the Kremlin's secret service. That estimate comes from several CIA field agents, all speaking with the same tones of frustration over this misplaced expenditure of time and effort.

This is marketplace activity, the buying and selling of careers and lives. In its last decade the KGB dominated this loathsome traffic. In contrast, the major Soviet defections in that period came over not for money but because they saw the failure and inevitable doom of a bankrupt Soviet system.

The Ames case displays a third characteristic of the class system, even one as small as an old boys' network. A self-contained aristocracy is eventually corrupted or overwhelmed by money. Treating espionage primarily as a marketplace activity exposed the agents of the CIA to the virus of betrayal through greed. If he is guilty as charged, Aldrich Hazen Ames became One of Them for money.

The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Troubled Balkans

#### FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN

The Eastern question is assuming daily a more alarming aspect on account of the troubles in Montenegro and Serbia, which, if not shortly pacified, may endanger the peace of Europe. Russia contributes annually large sums of money among the Slavonic races of the Balkan States and of Austria, nominally from religious motives, but in reality for political purposes. According to Austrian reports great dissatisfaction prevails in Montenegro in regard to this.

### 1944: Allies in Burma

#### NEW DELHI

[From our New York edition.] American infantry units, in action for the first time on the Asiatic continent, have opened an attack in northern Burma under the direction of Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, who has sworn he will get even with the Japanese for the "hell of a beating" they gave him two years ago. Veterans of the jungles of Guadalcanal and the southwest Pacific, scoring their first success in the drive to open a short cut to China's Burma Road, have marched 200 miles through the thick bush and struck the enemy a surprise blow from the rear, a communiqué from Stilwell's headquarters announced.

### 1919: German Fleet

#### PARIS

Disposition of the German fleet was the principal topic taken up at yesterday's [March 6] meeting of the Council of Ten, sitting as the Supreme War Council, and much progress was made. All the powers are now in favor of the destruction of the Hun warships, after allotting several of the larger units to such coun-

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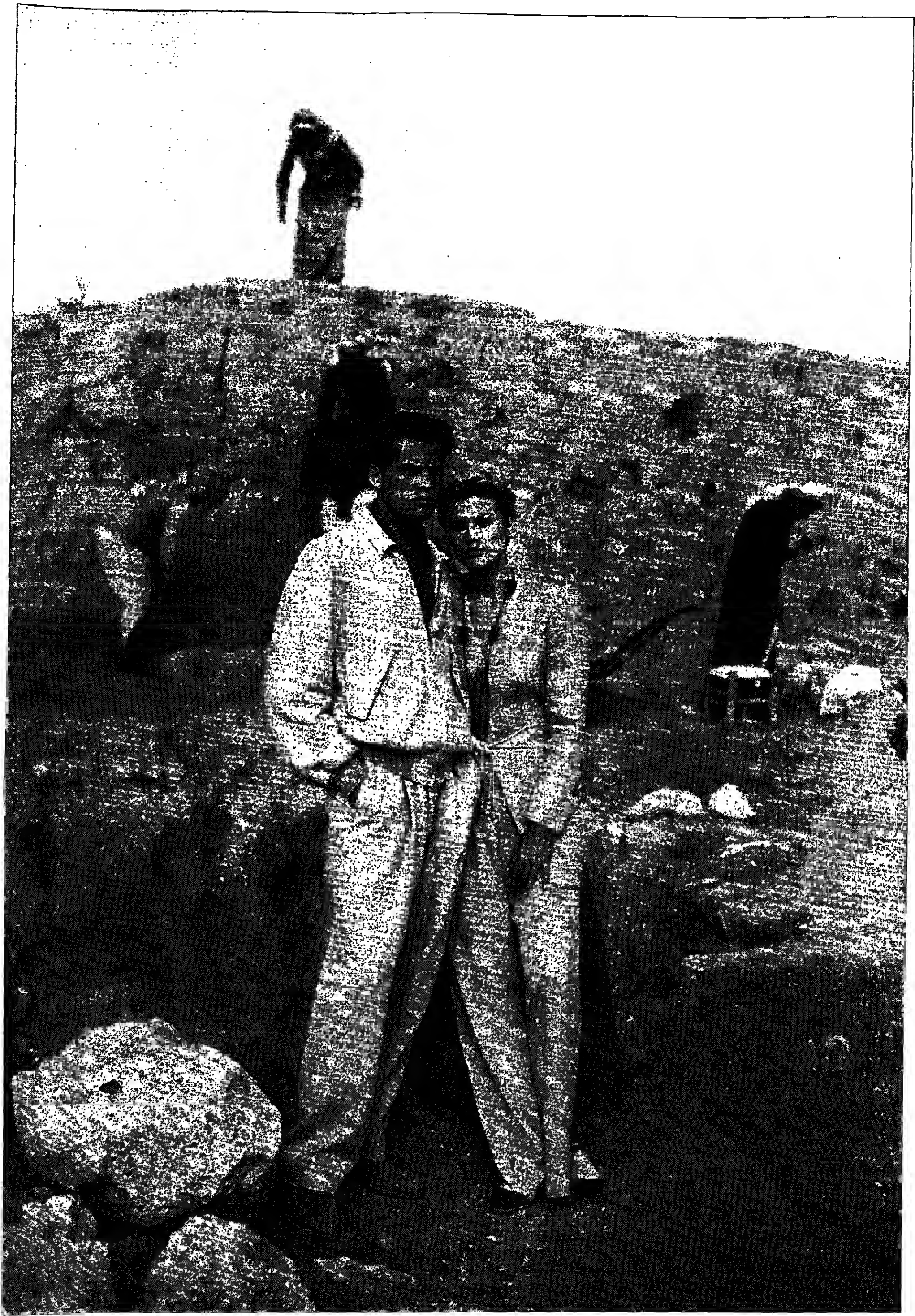






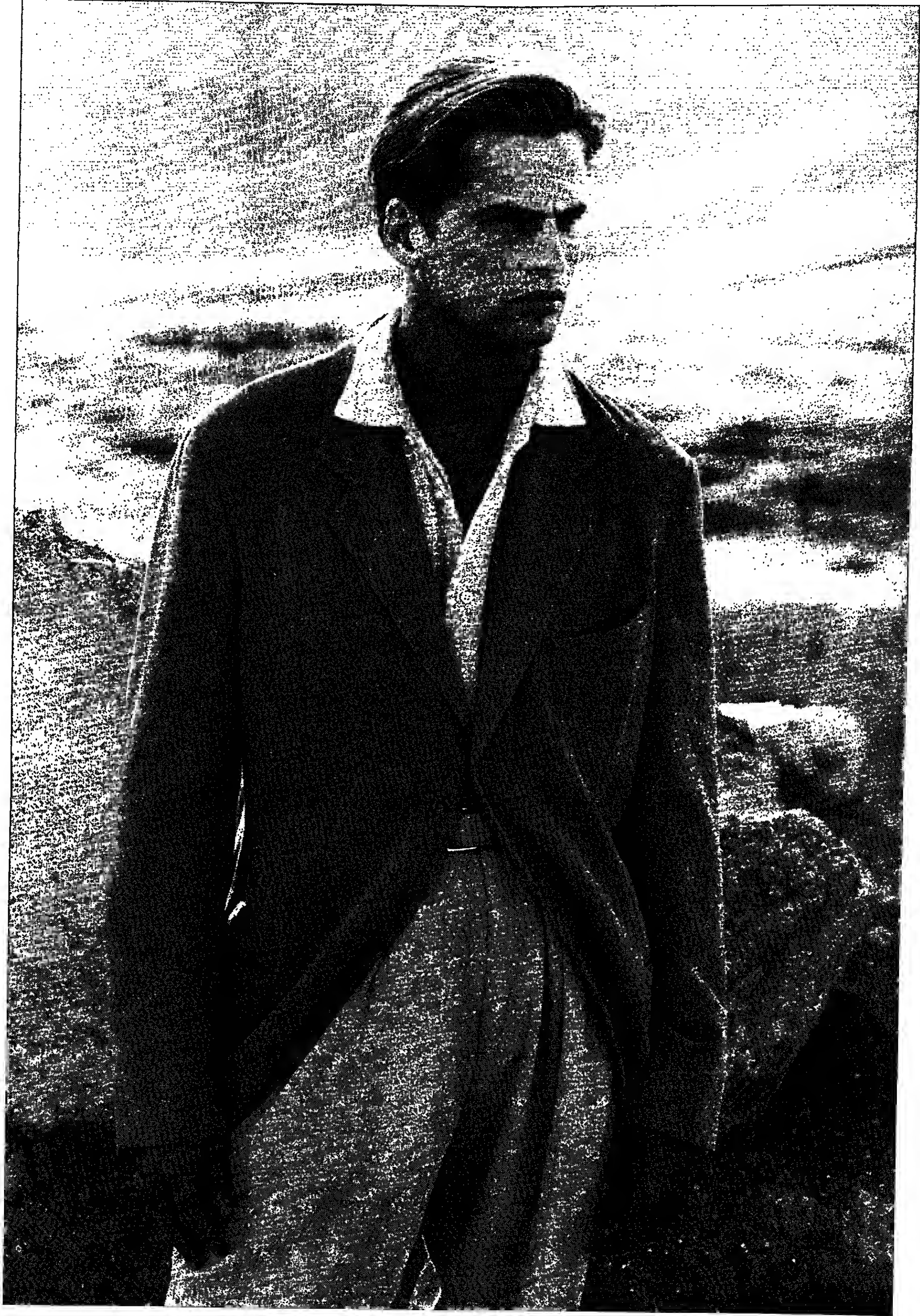






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**See BONDS, Page 11**

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**By Steven Brull**  
*International Herald Tribune*

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1990

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change	0.08	+0.13
from Blair		
growth	9.78	+0.6
income	10.44	-0.1

Mean	13.83	-1.17
Mean Sq	10.91	-0.04
T-Error	11.85	14

County	10.08	-1.07
Gov	10.51	-1.07
and Struthers:		
County	10.08	-1.07
Gov	10.51	-1.07

nG1 m	10.78	-1.08
nAT p	9.07	-1.73
nG1 m	13.59	-1.11
nAT p	13.07	-1.08

Forward Price		
and	10.06	—03
Index	11.15	—02
	13.00	—04

ESD	10.19	—17
IRMS	10.98	—06
Mun	10.10	—17

Port	15.08	+14
Key Assets:		
Grp	11.62	+15

Bal	11.11	+ .03
old Funds:		
netting	10.75	- .36

NAV	11.36	-19
Net Funds:		
NAV	10.50	-12

WCh	13.51	-06
HCh	12.30	+07
WCh	10.57	-08

Wor	12.28	+ .05
BChn	14.96	+ .05
Retn	12.52	- .15
Chn n	9.62	- .09

Grd	12.71	+ .07*
AppA	14.63	- .01

GVA	12.29	-0.1
GVApx	10.16	-0.8
PAp	12.80	+1.0
ms	12.71	+0.7

MA8	12.27	-01
GVB x	10.13	-07
33	15.03	08

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

• **•**

• **Prevalence** – the proportion of the population with a disease at a particular point in time







# Fashion

## A Youthquake Shapes the Future, But What Is There to Wear Now?

By Suzy Menkes

**P**ARIS — High fashion reduced to shrouds and shreds? Boiled wool sweaters as lumpy as a bowl of porridge? Dresses as sheer as a net curtain or as soft as a nightgown? Hemlines in free fall or hiked thigh high? No wonder that ordinary women — and even fashion pros — inquire in bewilderment what is going on?

The answer is simple: We are going through a youthquake as overwhelming as the shake-up in society that changed the landscape of fashion in the swinging 1960s, or even back in the roaring '20s.

The change is not just about new styles and silhouettes, because such dictates are no longer accepted by modern women. But there is no denying fashion's altered state in the minds of a new generation of designers — the children of the 1960s — whose parents were filled with optimism for a new deal in a better, brighter world.

The spirit of the new fashion ranges from the quiet and poetic clothes sent out by young European designers, especially from Belgium and London, to the harsh, angry clothes spat out by a disaffected international fashion underground. Whatever way you look at the gentle wrap-and-tie outfits, the bias-cut and apron dresses, the soft pajama pants or hard-edged plastic clothing, the message is clear: Aspirational career clothes for women who want to take on the world are over.

The challenge of the 1990s is not to fight a fashion movement that reflects a fundamental shift in values and attitudes that may not be felt fully until the new millennium. It is how to adapt the new mood to the needs of women customers who are inevitably faced with dressing for the world as it is, not as it might one day be.

To put it more bluntly: What is a woman with money to spend on designer clothes going to wear for the winter season that will lead us into the second half of the 1990s?

"There is definitely a revolution," says Joseph Ettedgui, whose stores in London, Paris and New York are at fashion's cutting edge. "Young people absolutely rebel against anything which is established."

"The avant garde designers are getting more so. And when you look at the new designers' images, you realize that minimalist clothes need a lovely face. I have to think of how I can translate it for all my clients."

Ettedgui claims that "whatever happens in

fashion, there is always a development which follows up." A parallel is drawn by several retailers with the situation in the 1960s, when the sharp, geometric lines of the space-age clothes were first rejected by shocked consumers as only for the young, and then absorbed as simple A-line dresses and coats that could be worn by everybody.

Vincent Knoll, vice president and director of couture at Saks Fifth Avenue sees a parallel to the new names jostling the Paris ready-to-wear fashion calendar with the early 1970s, when "suddenly a bunch of names cropped up and we went to see them." Then, as now, fashion had become predictable and was suddenly shaken up in a way that at first seemed unsettling and confusing.

The overwhelming difference between the 1960s and the present is that then the new wave clothes were cheap and could be bought by a generation that coveted the new styles. Now, as Caroline Collis of Browns in London says, young designers are passionate about good fabrics. That makes the clothes affordable only by women who cannot understand them.

But fashion change in the 1990s is not just about cutting shoulder pads down to size. It is about women abandoning the tailored jacket that has been a working armor for the last decade, and wearing instead a simple dress that laps the body naturally.

Giorgio Armani, famous for his jackets and pants suits, underlined the change with a winter Emporio line that majored on empire dresses.

It has been reinforced in the Paris season by Dries Van Noten's soft dresses in faded-flower prints, by Junya Watanabe's blanket-checked pinafores and by the fact that the fashion groupies are favoring the long dress. (More on the weekend Paris shows, page 18.)

Mariot Chanet, the husband-and-wife team who make anti-aggressive clothes that wrap, drape and tie, believe that there is a way to make unstructured clothes palatable for women who are dubious of the idea of paying a designer price "to wear a rag on your back."

"In the 1980s, one fashion was worn by people of every age," says Olivier Châtenet, 33. "Then there was the beige wave and it didn't work for a lot of the women who have the money to spend," he admits. His partner, Michelle, believes that there are ways of giving a woman structure without redesigning the body and the silhouette with the power jacket that Mariot Chanet describe as "social protection."

A generation of women who have not had to fight for a position in the workplace — or are disillusioned with the concept of the superwo-



man-working-mom — may embrace fashion's new image. But what about those women who are in a corporate career?

"I think we are going to get back in more structure," says Susan Falk, president and chief executive officer of Henri Bendel. "Everything is now soft — all the fall fabrics like alpaca and wool bouclé. But we are dealing with a woman who has to go to work. I am not sure that she feels comfortable with drapery clothes — except for evening and weekend wear."

For Rifat Ozbek, 40, the Turkish-born, British-raised designer who brought his show to Paris for the first time this season, fashion in the 1990s is about attitude.



"It's more relaxed — the way you put it together and throw things on," he said of his shearing jackets layered over cropped sweaters and loose shirts, or the brief skirts worn with pants, topped with a fez.

"But fashion has to get off from the end of the catwalk and get out on the street," Ozbek added.

That is the challenge of this Paris season, where designers have to reflect the profound changes that are going on in the hearts and minds of women — while filling their closets with clothes for here and now.



Fashion's new landscape for fall: Dirk Bikkembergs' leather; Emporio Armani's empire dress; Rifat Ozbek's shearing jacket.

## New Horizons for Luxury Goods Makers

By Michèle Loyer

**P**ARIS — With high fashion still in the doldrums in Europe and the United States, luxury companies are hoping to find new fashion markets sprouting like spring bulbs in some of the more unlikely corners of the world.

The supposed hot growth areas for the new millennium are Latin America, following a new trade agreement; Vietnam, where trade with the United States was opened up last month; India, where the government has opened to foreign investors and the middle class is growing; and the huge market in China.

The Mercosur trade agreement between Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, which lowered the tax on textile imports, has attracted exporters' interest to Latin America. Yet a recent survey conducted by Profem, the French federation of women's wear manufacturers, showed that it will be some time before any of the Latin American countries becomes a "new Japan" for the luxury goods industry.

"The old-moneyed elite, with their European culture, prefer to buy luxury products in their country of origin," says Than Lan Nguyen, Profem's international marketing manager. "The new rich do not have the culture for it, and the middle class is suffering from the economic restructuring and has lost its buying power."

In Latin America, the major market for French luxury goods exporters is for medium-priced products and for accessories, which are almost totally absent from the local scene. "If they want to export to those markets, manufacturers will have to offer 'total concept' collections, including accessories," adds Nguyen.

Because of the antiquated retail system, exporters of high-quality goods will also be forced to open their own shops. Louis Vuitton, for one, is looking for a well-located and affordable boutique in Buenos Aires. "We are still looking," said Jean-Marie Loubier, Vuitton's director of marketing and communication. "Right now Latin America is not high enough priority to justify the extravagant prices demanded for these boutiques."

India, once an unlikely market for luxury goods, is now on exporters' agendas thanks to a new government policy favoring foreign investment and permitting the importation of consumer goods. Nine million of India's 880 million people are very rich, and 88 million are well off enough to afford Western products.

Pierre Cardin, the licensing pioneer of the fashion world, has just returned from a tour of Asia, where he signed two licensing agreements in Vietnam and finalized a joint-venture agreement in Bombay. From now on, Pierre Cardin Fashion Private Ltd. will distribute all "Made in India" Cardin products.

But it is elsewhere in Asia — and especially China with its 1.15 billion consumers — that looks like fashion's future.

After several decades of "waste not, want not," the Chinese are beginning to experiment with "want not, waste a lot." Even if the average annual salary in China is less than \$500, there are reported to be 20 to 30 million potential consumers of luxury goods in the country.

"Not only China, but the whole of Asia represents a huge potential market for luxury goods," says Christian Blankaert, president of the Comité Colbert, the French federation of luxury goods manufacturers.

"The dragon countries of the Asia-Pacific region alone represent 30 percent of the global market for luxury products," he said, adding that the figure was up 10 percentage points in the last five years. "Asian countries love luxury. They should soon become the first market for French luxury products."

Potential exporters, however, should know a few basic rules before attacking the huge Chinese market. The first: be patient; the second: get a Chinese partner.

These are strategies used by the Japanese group Hanac Mori to establish itself in China. The Tokyo-based company started dealing with China 20 years ago, with a collection of hand-embroidered blouses made in Shanghai.

But even now, the company remains reserved about selling its international collection in China. "We are still at the observation stage," says Kei Mori.

To most exporters, the entrée to the Chinese market is Hong Kong and Taiwan. "The Chinese diaspora has given a boost to our name in China since a lot of our products reach the mainland from Taiwan," said Philippe Guerlain, general manager of Guerlain perfumes.

But Louis Vuitton, one of the first companies to introduce status symbol shopping to China with the 1992 opening of a shop in the Beijing Palace hotel, sees strong local buying. "There is a lot of money in China, partly coming from the Chinese diaspora and partly from unreported incomes," said Loubier. "We make 60 percent of our sales to the ordinary Chinese."

MICHELE LOYER is a journalist based in Paris.

## Japan's Former Spendthrifts Search for Quality

By Chris Cook

**T**OKYO — Tales of Japanese women forming long lines outside of Chanel boutiques in Hong Kong or Honolulu, or eagerly snatching up every monogrammed Louis Vuitton bag in sight are legend anywhere Japanese tour groups go en masse.

But a slowdown in the economy has forced Mr. and Mrs. Average to rein in their spending at least for the time being. The emphasis is not on quantity but on quality, an aspect that Japanese have long recognized in European luxury goods.

"There's no question that spending patterns have changed. The interest in fashion is still

strong, but the amounts being spent are now subject to more discipline," says Nao Oishi, an international fashion journalist. "Japanese are looking for economic bargains."

But the allure of foreign fashion, particularly European fashion, remains strong for the Japanese, she says, adding that those who do have money are still spending it on imported clothes.

"It is the total Western concept that appeals to us," Oishi says. "The Japanese consider and highly respect the classical and traditional elements of Western styling — including such aspects as the cut, the proportion, fabric selection and color and pocket and lapel detailing — as being outstanding."

The customer is looking for three things in Italian clothes, says Tim Norfleet, menswear sales chief at Barneys New York store in Tokyo: "One, the price. Two, the quality and tailoring, and three the fabric." He added that sales of upmarket men's clothing hadn't really been hit by the recession.

In fact, thanks to competitive pricing, some have even reported sales gains.

Giorgio Armani, one of the favorite designers of well-off Japanese, has lowered prices for two consecutive years, according to a spokesman. Prices in Japan are 25 percent lower than they were a year ago. Sales volume as a result has increased despite economic recession, he said, but declined to be more specific. "In terms of the number of items sold, the total volume has increased considerably," he said. The Italian designer gets 15 percent to 20 percent of his worldwide sales in Japan.

In January, Barneys posted a 120 percent sales rise from a year earlier, Norfleet said, citing the company's private label — Radaelli. Exclusively for Barneys New York — and a follow-up service that includes sending "Thank You" cards to customers.

Their customers are younger businessmen who have a sense of style that goes well beyond the

polyester suits of the salarymen — the legions in same-cut, same-color suits straight from department-store racks who make a sorry sight on their way to the office in the mornings.

These younger executives, mostly in their 30s and 40s and often owners of their own businesses, regard the well-cut, preferably Italian suit both as a mark of success and also a fashion statement.

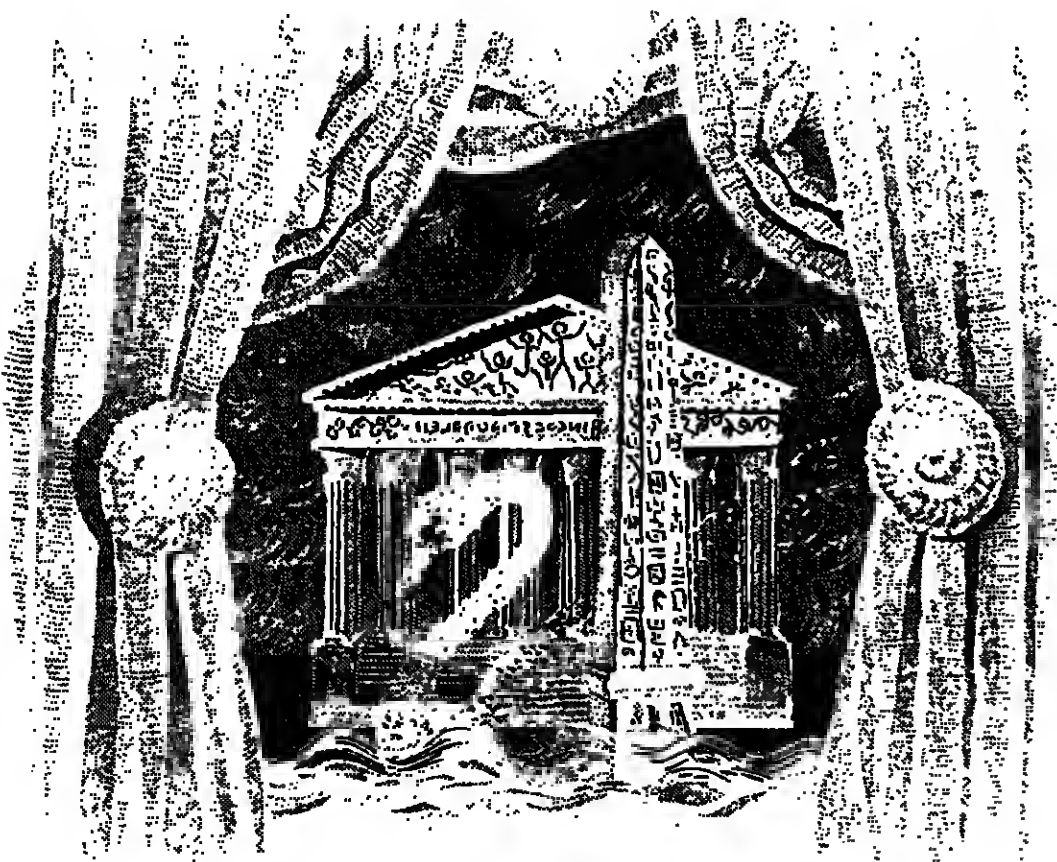
In addition to the conservative suits of Giorgio Armani, the flashier clothes of designer Gianni Versace are also popular.

Despite the bright colors and often sexy cuts that tend to be a bit of a handicap in the Japanese market, Versace had sales of 11 billion yen (\$105 million) in Japan last year, making it his most important market in Asia, according to a company spokesman.

The Japanese love for European fashion comes at the expense of traditional dress, however. The beautiful Japanese kimono, Korean haebak and Chinese changshan are becoming rare sights, reserved for such special occasions as marriages. On the runways in Tokyo, Seoul or Hong Kong, it often seems as if designers have completely forgotten their heritage.

CHRIS COOK is a fashion writer for The Japan Times.

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Fashion/A Special Report

# Menswear Comes Back

Billowing Styles Temper Unisex for the '90s

By Katherine Knorr

PARIS — This spring France's most visible woman is the *jolie-laide* actress Sandrine Bonnaire as a thoroughly modern Joan of Arc. Most people know the story of this legendary role model who heard voices, took up the cause of Charles VII against the English and Burgundians and ended up burned at the stake. What is less well understood perhaps is that one of the important accusations against her was for cross-dressing.

Those were unsettled days for the French monarchy, and these are uncertain days for fashion. Long or short? Tight or loose? The answer a lot of the time, on the runways and in the shop windows, is pants. Take a look at women's stores: What you're going to see is the great return of menswear.

Forget the power-suit, the pin-striped Mrs. Boss, the androgynous look. Today's clothes are soft and loose and totally feminine. Four spring-summer shop windows in Paris, from Agnès B. to Kenzo to Gaultier or Yohji Yamamoto, and you will find, for men and women (and very often in the same window), long loose jackets, wide pants and everywhere waistscoats of all sizes, shapes and colors. When there are skirts, they are mostly long (mid-calf) and billowy, looking very much like the pants.

This latest "unisex" look isn't about imitating men but about borrowing the fabrics, the quality and the fit that have always been the strong suit of menswear.

"I was determined that, although it was influenced by my design for men, it wasn't cross-dressing, it wasn't power dressing," says the English designer Paul Smith of his first women's wear line.

That change in the wind can be seen from the fact that this popular menswear designer, with 90 shops around the world, felt the need for a women's line. His cash-register research had shown him that 15 percent of his sales worldwide were coming from women buying for themselves.

In designing for women, his approach was "putting a lot of attention to cut and the quality of the clothes," with such luxuries as "silk lining, inside pockets," and using "fabrics that would naturally select for men." He cites a kind of Tasmanian wool, a "fabric developed for businessmen who travel a lot," which he makes into an unlined suit for a woman. "You can put it in your suitcase and it becomes to life when you open it."

That women could be sexy dressed like men was evident with Garbo and Dietrich, but in their clothes and in their lives those two modern legends played up androgyny. Katharine Hepburn made menswear feminine, but it took the French to make it truly elegant, above all Coco Chanel, who in the '20s was wearing men's trousers. Yves Saint Laurent's tuxedo-inspired evening wear, and more recently the Armani jacket are the most successful recent examples of his for her.

It was famous nonsense in the 1960s that you couldn't tell the girls from the boys. In fact the liberated (sort of) '60s made the differences between boys and girls a good deal more graphic. The mini-skirt, hip-hugging bell-bottoms and tiny tank tops left no room for doubt. Punk came closer to unisex fashion, in its grotesque, nihilist post-nuclear manner, with alarming dips into military chic and radical solutions to the old problem of long or short hair (high-fashion models were inspired, giving us the frisson of the shaved-head girl).

The inspiration for today's unisex fashions is closer to dad's closet. Grunge, for all its horrors, has brought

back into the street the real man's jacket, men's shirts or sweaters (and of course grunge isn't all that new, as it resembles the lumberjack waffle-stomper unisex look of the early 1970s). Still, grunge has inspired more subtle designers to look again at men's clothes.

"The reason that I am so impressed by men's clothes on women is because I haven't otherwise noticed an alternative to frilly women's clothes and hard men's lapels," says the American designer Isaac Mizrahi, whose spring collection showed men's trousers with suspenders and a blazer.

His approach was to go all out: His blazer is really a man's blazer, not simply man's tailoring, and he calls this "the thoroughly American approach. Just take the damn thing and do it."

The French way is subtler, perhaps. "I have a tendency to soften the line a bit," says Agnès B., whose pantsuits and man-inspired shirts and vests have helped make the designer an institution. "I do it also for men. I no longer like hard shoulders. It's all coming together now, for clothes that are more measured. The silhouette is longer."

"It brings out femininity to wear masculine things," she adds. (She says she suggested something like this to Madonna and that the response was a fax ordering some Agnès B. trousers.)

And then there's Jean-Paul Gaultier, who wouldn't be true to himself if he didn't do it weird. Although most of the shelves in his Gaultier and Gaultier Junior shops are peopled with pretty mainstream linen jackets, totally unisex, he is also showing variations on the waistcoat (mostly falling way above the waist, or way below) and something that looks like a Louis XVI frock coat.

Not only is menswear more comfortable for a lot of women, it is also camouflage — not to hide the body, but not to draw attention to it either. "A lot of my customers are creative people in creative jobs," says Smith, "nicely confident people who wanted clothes that allowed them to be themselves." He feels a lot of people are "fed up with being extremely 'in.' You are what you are, here are clothes for you to continue to be an architect, a humorous person, a good mom."

Mizrahi says "people are freaked out" at being fed a certain idea of fashion, whether it's high glamour, or more recently in-your-face ugliness. "The waif or drug-addict look is a slap in the face of women."

Camouflage could be said to be the inspiration for many of Yohji Yamamoto's long, sensuous clothes. "My idea of sexiness comes from the idea of covering," says the Japanese designer. "I don't like things to be too obvious. And sometimes it's not only to make a physical or proportional point. Sometimes people want to be another person. We don't want to be identified too easily from the outside."

Yohji's clothes make the difference between pants and skirts almost invisible (or transparent). A lot of this season's skirts — at Kenzo, for example — seem to be a modified version of pants, topped with men's jackets.

And what are the winds of fashion telling Yohji? "I'm designing things mainly for a certain woman who does not exist, an ideal woman. She is not looking at me, she is looking to the wind, so I can see only her hair, a bit of her profile, she looks to the wind, the fabric is swinging, she's like 40 or 50 years old. At the same time she is very sexy. I am afraid to say this to American readers, but she is smoking a cigar."

KATHERINE KNORR is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



Clockwise from left: Snoop Doggy Dogg, the rap artist and fashion influence; Sandrine Bonnaire as Joan of Arc; Chanel's rapper-inspired outfit; Jean-Paul Gaultier's modified frock coat; Yohji Yamamoto's billowy slacks and tunic for men; and Isaac Mizrahi's tuxedo for women.

## Black Urban Street Wear Sets Fashion Trends

By Cathy Horyn

MONICA Lynch, the president of Tommy Boy Records, was in her office the other day in New York giving a telephone interview about the nuances of black style.

West Coast rap, hard core, hip-hop, rump shaking in Miami — when the latest nuance suddenly appeared on her television screen.

"Here's Wu-Tang Clan now," she said. Wu-Tang Clan, for those who don't know, is a hip-hop group from Staten Island. "That's different," Lynch said. They wear Ninja masks and are considered influential in the underground music scene.

"Hey, you know what?" The record producer was still engrossed in the TV. "They've got on one of those hats I was just talking about, the black and white wool ones with the little brim." Lynch has been tracking these hats all winter. First they were in black, then brown, then blue and now — plaid. She sounded pleased. "There's always something new."

How true. Ever since RUN DMC put on Adidas track shoes back in the mid-'80s, fashion has come increasingly under the influence of urban black style, to the point where new ideas are played out almost from

the moment they first appear on MTV. "Six months ago it was baggy jeans and oversized T-shirts," said Wendy Ezrailson, a Washington retailer whose store, Commander Salamander, is a hub for the easily bored. "Now it's retro '50s, striped shirts with zips in the front, sneakers and tight pants."

And what about Cross Colors and other Afro-centric labels? "They're dead," she said. "The kids won't touch them."

And yet just as the youth market was moving on to something else, Complice was jumping on the spring bandwagon of Afrocentrism with dashikis, bright colors and one regrettable reference to Mammy, Karl Lagerfeld tried on baggy jeans at Chanel, and the tracksuit found its way into the collections of Isaac Mizrahi and Anna Sui, though it had already been recycled by Laura Whitcomb in her 3-year-old Label line.

But even Whitcomb, for all her close ties to street wear, finds herself on the run. "I can try out one of my dresses in a music video and before I've had a chance to produce it, some guy in Korea has knocked me," Whitcomb said. "It's like everybody is in a race to bring out something new."

Five years ago it was easy to draw connections between what surfaced in clubs and what eventually found its way to high fashion,

but as black dance music has stratified into narrower grooves — techno, gangsta, hard core — so too have their associated styles of dress.

Veronica Webb, the black model, thinks that this constant progression of new ideas explains why designers look to black teenagers for inspiration. "Black culture is popular culture," she said. "Black people are not nostalgic. They're always moving forward."

But it's no less true that the distinctions between black and white street cultures have become increasingly blurred by a crossover of language, customs and dress. So whose style is it?

Richard Martin, curator of the Costume Institute at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, wonders, in fact, if the urban street look of the past few years hasn't bottomed out. "I don't think it's being constantly refreshed right now," he said.

Martin and others point to the growing appeal among young blacks for classic clothing by Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren and Timberland.

Lynch suggests that what appeals to urban black youths about yachting jackets from Nautica and polo shirts from Lauren is that such styles have in the past represented exclusion. In other words, wearing them now is

a way of acquiring status, and defying stereotypes.

But Martin, the fashion historian, goes one step further. He thinks there's a connection to be made between the desire to appear traditional, or privileged, and the widening social implications of black conservatism, particularly as put forth by Louis Farrakhan. At the very least, said Martin, "what we're looking at is the burgeoning of the black middle class."

Everything in fashion these days demands an appreciation of nuance. What appears retro or preposterous to one person may in fact be the beginnings of the next big trend.

The other night, the rapper Snoop Doggy Dogg (who, like many other gangsta artists, has had serious brushes with the law) was on television wearing a pair of khakis with a hockey jersey over a sweatshirt. His Afro was plaited, and while his hair has helped to revive Afros in recent months, nothing else about his appearance suggested that he was onto something new. And then one seized on the significance of the hockey jersey: Has hockey ever been a "black" sport?

It was just the sort of irony that a fashion designer could appreciate.

CATHY HORYN is fashion editor of The Washington Post.

Is Makers

## U.S. Upturn Passes Fashion Business By

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK — More people are buying houses. Automobile sales are up. These are among the signs that the economy in the United States is improving, by fits and starts. But the fashion business? It is sitting quietly on the back burner, not exactly depressed, but not going anywhere fast.

Fashion is no longer considered a top priority by many women, retailers reluctantly report. Thanks to low interest rates, consumers are more inclined to put their money into houses, home furnishings, home improvements and vacations, rather than things to wear. The change in attitude has become palpable in the last few years. Retailers blame everybody: designers for not being in touch with what women need, stores for buying inappropriate styles and journalists for promoting them in words and pictures.

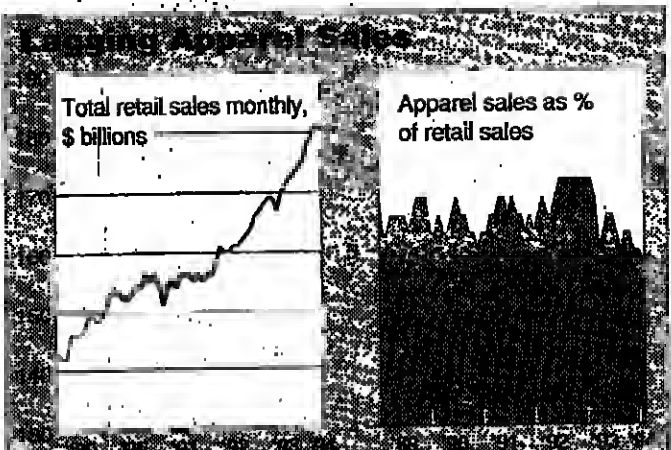
This feeling about the present irrelevance of clothes represents a big change in consumer thinking. Just a few years ago, American women eagerly followed fashion and sought new clothes. Especially if they were working women — a category enlarged in the past two decades — they felt it essential to their image to wear designer clothes in the current fashion shapes.

Retailers have a lot of theories about why the attitude has changed. Basically, they believe that designers made the wrong clothes at the wrong time and that stores were misguided when they promoted them. Women found the press reports, including the reported runway battle between glamorous supermodels and skinny waifs, but they did not really identify with the styles. They bought the magazines, were entertained by the reports, but did not feel the need to rush out to buy the clothes. Once they would have checked out their neighborhood stores to see the styles they read about; now they have decided they do not need to bother.

At a time when they wanted comfort, flattery, versatility and reassurance from their clothes, they were offered see-through fabrics, baby dresses and slip-top styles that look like underwear — not the sort of thing they wanted to wear to work. If it came to a choice between buying a washing machine and buying a suit, the suit lost.

"We've been in a design trough," said Philip Miller, chairman of Saks Fifth Avenue. "Women perceived many styles as unwearable or unflattering. They were, indeed, often inappropriate."

Among the design problems in recent seasons cited by retailers



Source: U.S. Commerce Dept.

were that collections became so repetitive that you could not tell the designer without a scorecard; after hemlines dropped precipitously without any reason and then rose when women objected, length became unimportant; and fads like shoes with platform soles and bell-bottom pants failed to develop a strong following.

The turn-off was so complete that even certain rational trends like the fashion for white cotton shirts failed to take off because women were not paying attention. Many store executives mentioned the fact that most stores, a sea of black clothes last fall, became a monotone of beige for spring at a time when customers were searching for color.

The closing of shops all over the United States specializing in fashion in the upper price brackets cut down the exposure of many de-

signers. The shops include Bonwit Teller and Martha in New York, Amen Ward in Los Angeles, Garfunkel's in Washington and Frost Bros. in Dallas. With outlets for their styles shrinking, American designers found their main competition was from European designers.

The Europeans demand and get special boutiques to showcase their wares and larger orders than the Americans do, observes Bill Blass, one of the leading American designers.

There are still some areas of light in the business, however. Susan Falk, president of Henri Bendel, said that luxurious styles like cashmere coats and sweaters ranked high among fall fashion purchases. Winter coat business was also strong.

Despite the general sluggishness of the fashion business, many re-

tailers report there were hot spots in recent months. A trunk show, where a designer's entire collection is presented at a store, is almost certain to bring results, especially if the designer attends.

Richard Tyler, who designed his first spring collection for Anne Klein, drew crowds of curious to Saks Fifth Avenue in New York during a February snowstorm when the city almost stopped functioning. They bought \$56,000 worth of clothes.

During the same period, Donna Karan brought more than \$500,000 worth of business to Bergdorf Goodman and Chanel clothes and accessories contributed another \$750,000.

In order to sell clothes, retailers now know, they have to work at it. But they do not believe that the current indifference to fashion is irreversible. The right clothes will help lead to the road back, they say.

"We've taken an awful beating from the weather in February," said Michael Gould, chairman of Bloomingdale's. "The business we lost from the days when the snow made the city impassable will never be made up."

"But I'm optimistic," he said. "I think the clothes in our spring catalogue look so much better than clothes have looked recently. They're simple and believable and I think the customer will respond."

BERNADINE MORRIS is chief fashion writer of The New York Times.

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94-95

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DU LOUVRE  
SALLE GABRIEL  
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SHOWROOM  
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OPIUM

LA SENSUALITÉ À L'EXTREME











# MONDAY SPORTS

## Jordan's Shadow Hangs Over Another Hopeful

By Claire Smith  
New York Times Service

SARASOTA, Fla. — Mike Huff is not one to go around saying he wants to be like Michael. He is not one to demand star treatment from football as well as baseball, like Deion Sanders.

Mike Huff has ever wanted to be a major-league baseball player. Unfortunately for Huff, for the second straight year he is the player most likely to be affected by yet another great experiment by the Chicago White Sox, as a player from another sport makes a go at baseball.

In 1993, it was Bo Jackson, the football

player and baseball player-turned-medical marvel, Jackson returned to the White Sox after having an artificial hip implanted where his football-ravaged hip used to be.

That Jackson was obviously limited in mobility and effectiveness did not matter. That Huff, a once-bright prospect with the Los Angeles Dodgers, was viewed as quite possibly the quintessential multifaceted utility player, also did not matter.

Huff, who plays the outfield and infield, hit over .400 in exhibition games. The White Sox shipped him out.

Now Huff is back, after having batted .294 with Class AAA Nashville. And again

he is caught squarely in the middle of another sensationalized tryout, this one involving Michael Jordan.

"It's a little embarrassing," Jordan said of the applause he gets. "The real ball players are the ones who've proven themselves. I haven't. I don't want to overshadow the guys I want to fit in."

Against the background of Nike banners waving and fans swooning, it is any wonder that a "real" ballplayer might be concerned. Especially if being more polished counts little against spectacular marketing opportunities. This is Huff's predicament.

"Obviously there are times you think

about it more than you should, and you get depressed," said Huff, a soft-spoken graduate of Northwestern University. "But I try not to think about it in terms of who I'm up against, whether it is Michael Jordan or Greg Tubbs or Allen Barrie. I'm just going to do the best I can. And it helps that I feel if I don't make the ball club that there are 25 guys who are pretty dog-gone good going with the team."

This winter, Huff was the one White Sox player more than any other who spent time working out with Jordan. He likes Jordan, saying that it is near-impossible not to.

Jordan appreciates Huff's effort. "Mike

and I have talked about it and, like him, I don't consider it a one-on-one thing," Jordan said. "You do the best that you can and let the coaches evaluate the outfield. But we remain good friends, and he's been very helpful teaching me the game."

Still, Huff has not lost the ability to count. He and Jordan are two of the 13 outfielders in camp. The bubble could burst for Huff again. If it does, he says he will request a trade.

"I'm not just a young kid anymore," said Huff, who will turn 31 in August. "I have a family I have to think about."

## The First RBI (if Slightly Tainted)

The Associated Press

PORT CHARLOTTE, Fla. — Michael Jordan, in his first spring training start, drove in his first run, with a sacrifice fly, and scored his first run, but went 0-for-3 in a 15-7 victory over the Texas Rangers.

After striking out and grounding out twice, Jordan came to the plate in the seventh inning Saturday with the bases loaded and one out. He lunged at a 1-2 pitch from Cris Carpenter, lofting a weak fly ball to center that Oddie McDowell bobbled for an error. Jordan was credited with a sacrifice fly and an RBI as pinch runner Ray Durham scored from third. Clemente Alvarez's grand slam then drove in Jordan, who began his trot at break-neck speed.

"You always think of the Mighty Casey stepping up with the bases loaded and he strikes out," Jordan said. "I just wanted to make contact."

Defensively, he caught three fly balls cleanly.

## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

New York 38 19 34 10 68

Orlando 34 22 40 7 41

Miami 32 25 40 7 41

New Jersey 29 28 39 10 48

Boston 21 36 38 17 52

Philadelphia 20 38 45 18 53

Washington 18 40 39 20 59

Central Division

Atlanta 41 14 31 9 65

Chicago 37 24 44 10 61

Cleveland 34 24 44 10 61

Indiana 38 26 38 10 62

Charlotte 23 33 42 17 63

Milwaukee 19 39 42 24 64

Detroit 14 44 38 20 68

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Houston 48 15 77 12 75

San Antonio 40 17 70 12 69

Utah 40 19 78 12 70

Denver 39 20 74 12 71

Minnesota 14 40 38 24 76

Dallas 9 51 38 33 73

Pacific Division

Seattle 41 14 35 9 65

Phoenix 37 24 44 10 61

Portland 34 24 44 10 61

Golden State 34 24 44 10 61

Lakers 31 25 45 17 63

Sacramento 19 39 42 24 64

LA Clippers 19 39 42 24 64

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 34 29 32 118

LA Clippers 34 29 32 118

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### Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Brown 65, Harvard 46

Yale 65, Cornell 35

Boise 51, St. Louis 34

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MONDAY  
SPORTSNyberg Conquers  
Super-G, Downhill  
Won by Seizinger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ASPEN, Colorado — Fredrik Nyberg of Sweden, who got better as the course got worse Sunday, overcame a wet snow and fog on the second run to rally from fourth place and win his second World Cup giant slalom this season.

Nyberg finished with a combined time of 1 minute, 51.26 seconds, 20 of a second ahead of Christian Mayer of Austria. Matteo Belfrond of Italy was third in 1:50.50.

Nyberg, who also won two giant slaloms in 1990, said he really liked the course, and that it was easier for him the second run, despite the snow and fog.

"I had two solid runs with no mistakes," he said. "Few others would agree, especially after one of the workers grooming the course tumbled down it before the second run."

Frank Piccard of France, who led after the first run, said it was "very hard to see. Every turn felt like it was bump."

Piccard finished fourth in 1:51.63, ahead of Urs Kaelin of Switzerland (1:51.67), Alberto Tomba (1:51.87).

Tomba, who had dinner Saturday night with 1973 Miss World-USA Lynda Carter, complained that "9 o'clock is too early" for a start.

"I can't ski well in the morning," he said.

Steady Play  
By Olazábal  
Wins Playoff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORREVEJIA, Spain — José María Olazábal of Spain won his first European golf tournament in two years in a sudden death playoff Sunday after Paul McGinley of Ireland threw away a three-shot lead on the last two holes of the Mediterranean Open.

It was the same tournament that Olazábal last won, in 1992. "My game is not yet perfect but now I can see the light," he said after carding 70 to finish at 276, 12 under par.

The overnight leader, Gordon J. Brand, and fellow Briton Peter Baker finished tied for third at 278. McGinley, who has never won a European PGA event, let overes get the better of him. A bad shot at the 235-yard 17th hole cost him a double bogey and a booked shot at the last saw him drop another shot as he also finished with a 70.

In the playoff, after both men had three putts on the 17th, Olazábal sank a 25-foot (7.6-meter) birdie putt at the 18th.

"I never thought I would win until I saw Paul take a wood at the 17th when he was three shots clear and I thought he would make a mistake," Olazábal said.

McGinley explained that he "had to wait for 20 minutes on the tee before I could take my shot and my mind wandered. But I knew it was a one-iron with the wind blowing as it was. But I don't carry a one-iron and went with my five-wood. I didn't hit a good shot and it finished right against a stone which I could not move."

"Then I hooked my ball onto a sandy lie," he said, "and hit another bad shot against the wall next to the green for another five to let José María back in the game."

Sparked by an eagle 3 on the first hole of the third round, Billy Andrade cruised to a 6-under-par 66 and took a two-stroke lead into Sunday's final round of the Doral Ryder Open in Miami.

Fred Couples, who was seven shots behind, injured his back while warming up Sunday and withdrew before starting the final round.

Andrade's chief challenger in the \$1.4 million event was Larry Nelson, who shot a 69.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Cary Mullen of Canada got his first World Cup victory on Saturday, winning the downhill at Aspen a day after he finished second in a downhill makeup race on the same course.

Mullen was timed in 1 minute, 38.21 seconds. Atle Skardal of Norway was second in 1:38.26, with Pietro Vitalini of Italy third in 1:38.28.

Mullen said he probably could have gone even faster because "I went a little rounder than I needed to. I had a really clean run."

Olympic gold medal winner Tommy Moe of the United States, who was a disappointing 55th-place finisher Friday, managed to get into the top 20 on Saturday with a time of 1:39.50.

The course on Aspen Mountain deteriorated quickly in the sunshine Friday during the first of the two downhill scheduled here. But Mullen's run was smoother and faster Saturday.

He soared through the flats at the top of the hill, a quagmire for many skiers in the softening snow. Near the bottom, Mullen hooked an edge but made it look as though it never happened.

Hannes Trinkl, the Austrian skier who won the downhill Friday, fell halfway down the run Saturday while apparently headed for a first-place finish.

"That's sports," he said. "My ski slipped out."

Katja Seizinger of Germany moved a step closer to claiming her third straight World Cup downhill crown by beating Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden by nearly a full second Sunday in Whistler, British Columbia, for her second downhill victory of the season.

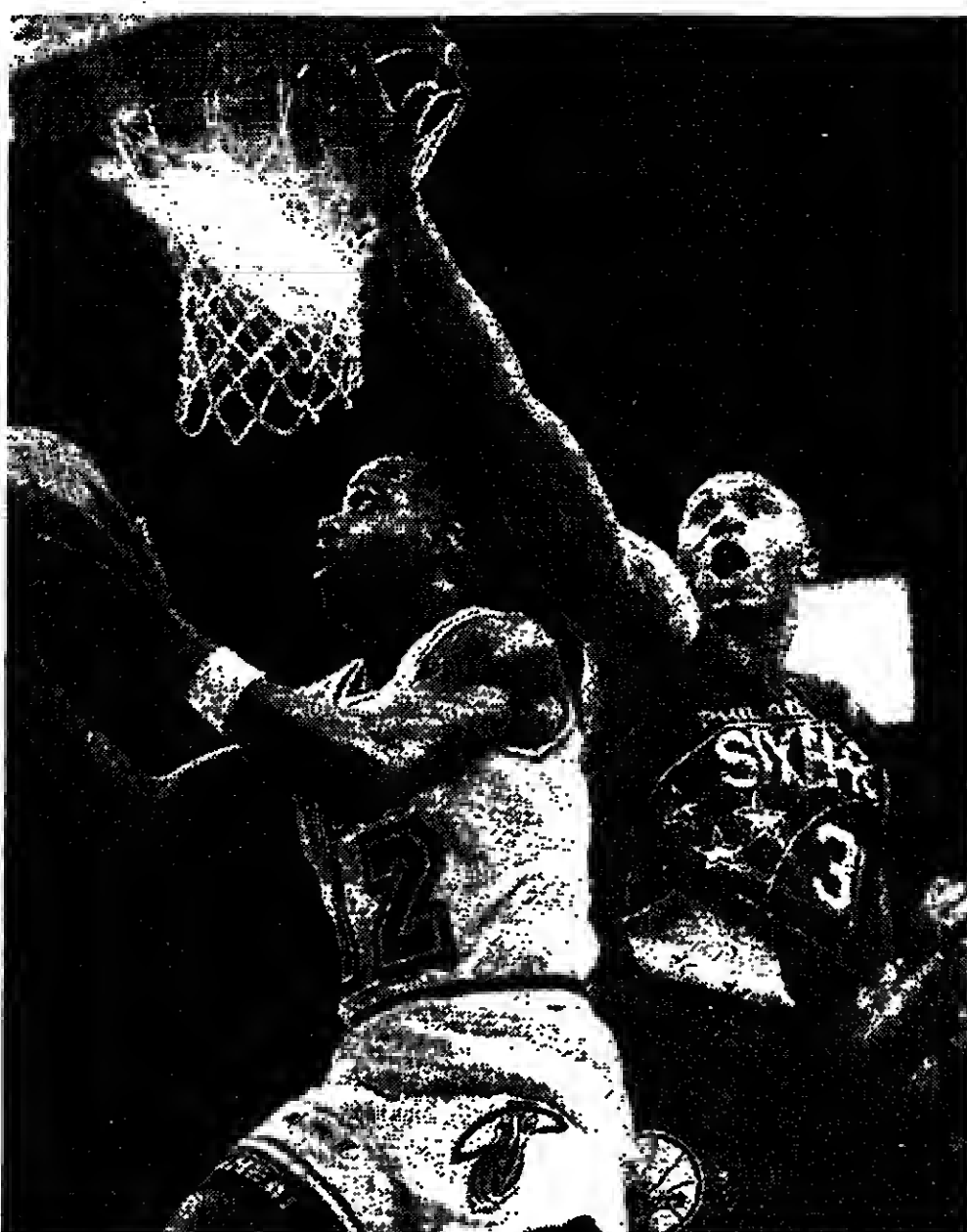
The Olympic downhill champion completed the 2,800-meter course in 1 minute, 50.96 seconds. Wiberg was timed in 1:51.95, with Michelle Ruthven third in 1:52.05.

Ruthven's teammate, Kate Pace, was fourth in 1:52.15. Kerin Lee-Gartner of Canada finished ninth in 1:52.83.

It was the last downhill for Lee-Gartner, 27, who announced her retirement Thursday. The 1992 downhill Olympic gold medalist will race the three super-giant slaloms remaining on the World Cup schedule.

Rain and warm temperatures forced the cancellation of three training runs during the week and the downhill a day scheduled for Saturday. But Sunday dawned crisp and clear, freezing the Dave Murray course, and some coaches suggested that two races be held. But that plan was dashed because most of the skiers were leaving for races in the United States.

(AP, NYT)



Harold Minor flew by the 76ers' Clarence Weatherspoon for two as the Heat won a seventh straight.

## Manning Squeezes Hawks, Now 6-0, Past Pacers

The Associated Press

The Atlanta Hawks with Danny Manning are still perfect. Manning drove from midcourt for the winning layup with 7.3 seconds left, then blocked a shot by Byron Scott to give Atlanta a 90-88 victory over Indiana on Saturday night, the Hawks' sixth consecutive victory.

"My man overplayed me and I had to go to half court to get the ball," Manning said. "I had him on my hip and I thought if I could get into the paint I could dish it to Kevin Willis for a dunk. But when I got to the foul line, I thought I could make the shot."

The Pacers, who won 14 of their previous 16 games, led 86-83 with 2:08 left before a layup by Willis and Mookie Blaylock's 3-pointer put the Hawks ahead 88-86.

Dale Davis tied it with a dunk for Indiana before Craig Ehlo rebounded to Manning at midcourt, and he drove to the basket, giving the Hawks a 4-0 record since he

joined the team in a trade for Dominique Wilkins.

Manning blocked Scott's shot with 3.0 seconds left to preserve the victory. Manning finished with 17 points, 12 rebounds and a career-high six

steals. Willis had 22 points and 11 rebounds and Blaylock 14 points and 10 assists for the Hawks, who have won nine straight at home.

Jazz 103, Mavericks 90: Karl Malone had 34 points and 13 rebounds, helping Utah extend its season-best winning streak to eight games with a victory over home-team Dallas.

Malone made 14 of 21 shots and fell one point short of matching his season high for scoring as the Jazz pushed their winning streak against the Mavericks to 13 straight.

Rockets 124, Clippers 107: Hakeem Olajuwon had 30 points and 10 rebounds in Houston as a 19-4 run in the second and third quar-

ters turned a close game against Los Angeles into a rout.

Kenny Smith scored 13 of his 24 points in the third quarter, when the Rockets outscored the Clippers by 37-23. Houston had a season-high 71 points in the first half against Los Angeles.

SuperSonics 114, Kings 98: Shawn Kemp had 25 points and 14 rebounds and sparked a 34-19 third-quarter rally that lifted Seattle over Sacramento.

The Sonics won their fourth straight and beat the Kings for the seventh straight time. Seattle improved to 23-3 at home and 41-14 overall, both the best in the NBA. Kemp didn't start because of a sore right elbow, but the All-Star forward made his presence felt, especially in the third quarter when he scored 14 points.

Warriors 129, Hornets 112: Latrell Sprewell, who missed 13 of his first 15 shots, led Golden State's decisive third quarter with 14 points, and the Warriors handed Charlotte its 16th loss in 17 games.

The Hornets, who have allowed fewer than 100 points in only two

Purdue Nips Michigan  
To Move Atop Big 10

The Associated Press

Gleason Robinson scored 37 points Sunday, including a driving jumper with 6.5 seconds to play that gave No. 9 Purdue a 95-94 victory over No. 3 Michigan and moved the Boilermakers into first place in the Big Ten.

Michigan led 94-87 with 1:37 to play, but Purdue's Matt Waddell hit a 3-pointer with 1:20 left and Robinson got the Boilermakers (25-4, 13-4 Big Ten) within one with a three-point play with 49 seconds left.

Jalen Rose of Michigan (20-6, 12-4) missed a 3-pointer with 35 seconds left, but Ray Jackson grabbed the rebound and Michigan passed the ball around waiting to get fouled. Purdue didn't foul and Rose's pass to Jimmy King went off his hands and out of bounds with 10.5 seconds left.

Robinson, the nation's leading scorer with a 29.4 average, took an inbound pass near midcourt, took two dribbles and then hit the game-winning shot.

Purdue has one game left, at home against Illinois, and Michigan has Penn State at home and Northwestern on the road. No. 1 Arkansas 80, Mississippi State 62: Corliss Williamson, a head-turned-good free throw shooter, made 5 of 6 in the final minutes and added two late field goals as the Razorbacks (24-2, 14-2), playing at home, clinched their second Southeastern Conference championship in three years.

Williamson, a 60 percent free-throw shooter until a couple of weeks ago, has made 40 of his last

44, making 13 of 15 against the Bulldogs (17-9, 9-7). He finished with 27 points.

No. 5 North Carolina 87, No. 2 Duke 77: Donald Williams scored seven points in less than three minutes as North Carolina broke open a close game at home on the way to

a sweep of the season series over Duke.

Duke (22-4, 12-4) had already clinched the Atlantic Coast Conference title and the Tar Heels (24-6, 11-5) had locked up second place.

Duke was within 77-72 with 4:19 to play when Williams, who has been bothered by various injuries this season and has missed nine games, hit a driving jumper and then a turnaround from the foul line. Jeff MacInnis sandwiched jumpers around a free throw by Grant Hill and the Tar Heels were up 85-73 with 2:03 to play.

No. 4 Connecticut 95, St. John's 80: In Hartford, Connecticut, Donnell Marshall broke the Big East's regular-season scoring record as Connecticut became the winningest team in league history.

Marshall, who entered the game with 432 points, scored 29, breaking the scoring mark of 435 set by Providence's Eric Mordock in 1990-91 with his second basket, a dunk that gave the Huskies a 13-10 lead. Doron Sheffer added a career-high 25 points for Connecticut (26-3, 16-2 Big East). The Redmen finished the season 11-16, their first losing season since 1962-63.

Reeves, a senior guard, scored nine straight points as the Wildcats (23-4, 14-3) pulled ahead 52-47 after trailing 35-30 at halftime. Washington State (18-10, 8-8) scored only two field goals during that 7-23 span.

No. 14 Syracuse 81, Georgetown 75: Lawrence Moten scored 26 points to lead No. 14 Syracuse to a Big East victory, dimming Georgetown's chances for an NCAA tournament bid.

Adrian Autry, who had 21 points, and Moten each sank a pair of free throws in the final eight seconds to seal the victory, which gave the Orangemen (21-5, 13-5) sole possession of second place in the conference.

Georgetown, 10-7 in the Big East, was led by Othella Harrington's 19 points. The Hoyas fell to 16-9, but have only 14 victories against Division I opponents.

No. 24 Alabama-Birmingham 85, No. 16 Saint Louis 78: Alabama-Birmingham, (22-6 overall, 8-4 Great Midwest), closed out the regular season at home with their best performance of the year, potting the game out of reach early by outscoring the Billikens 30-10 over the final 12 minutes of the first half.

Ohio State 82, No. 17 Indiana 78: Ohio State, playing at home, overcame an 18-point first-half deficit and held Indiana without a field goal for a span of more than 11 minutes in the second half.

Lawrence Funderburke, who started his college career at Indiana before transferring to Ohio State, scored 25 points to lead the Buckeyes. The loss knocked the Hoosiers (18-7) two games back of Big Ten leader Michigan going into the last week of conference play. Ohio State (12-15, 5-11 Big East) had lost its last two games, five of its last six and eight of 10.

No. 18 Minnesota 107, Iowa 96: Townsend Orr scored six of his 12 points in the third overtime and Voshon Lenard had a career-high 38 points as Minnesota, playing at home, recorded consecutive 20-win seasons for the first time ever.

Lenard became the fifth all-time scorer for the Gophers (20-10, 10-7 Big Ten).

No. 19 Florida 82, Tennessee 71: Dan Cross scored 14 points during a five-minute stretch of the second half as Florida, at home, tied Kentucky for first place in the Southeastern Conference Eastern Division.

Since the Gators (23-6, 12-4 SEC) have a better record within the division, they will be the No. 1 seed from the East in next week's SEC Tournament at Memphis, Tennessee.

No. 20 California 74, Oregon State 44: Lamond Murray had 18 points as the Bears knocked off cold-shooting Oregon.

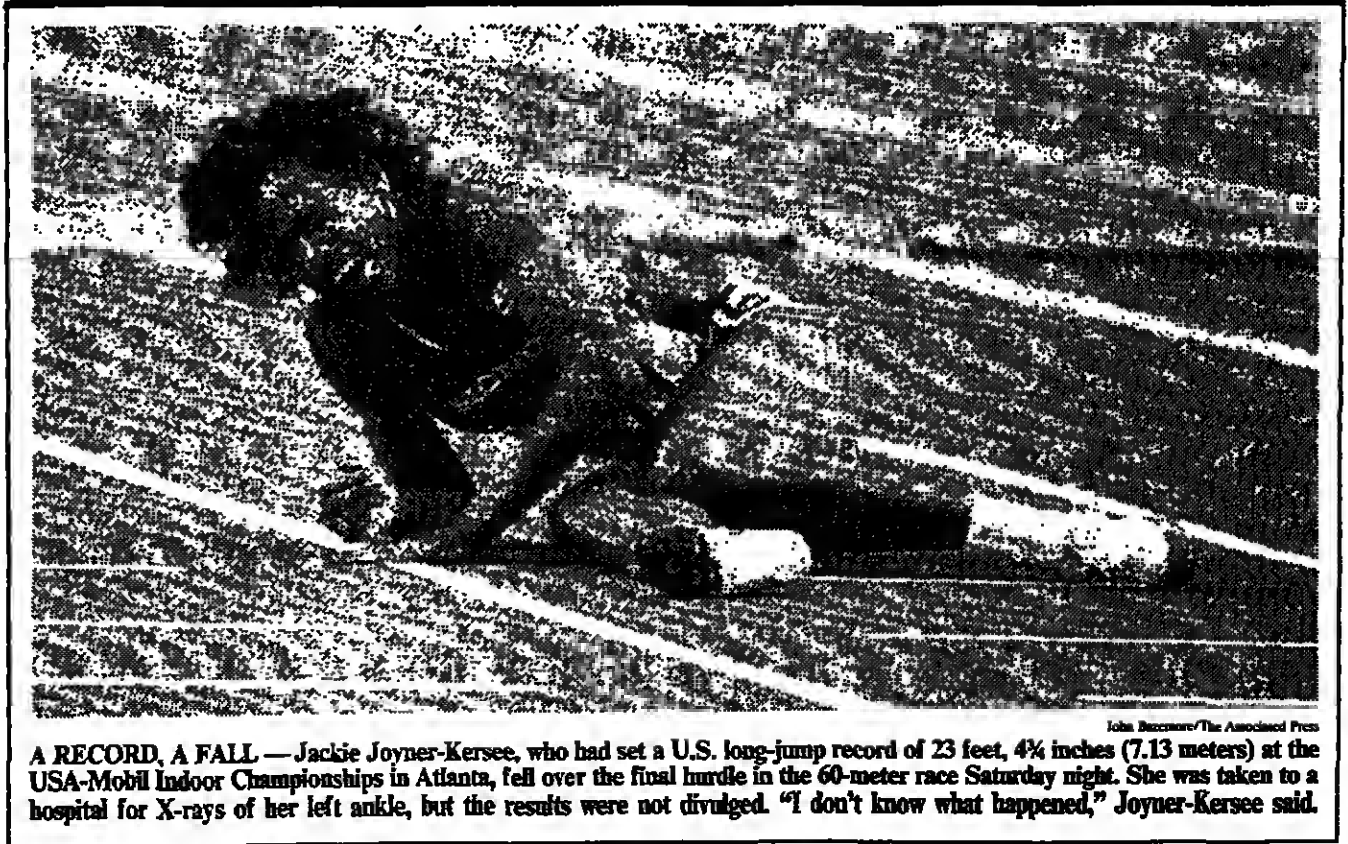
In what may have been the last home game for Murray, a junior, and sophomore teammate Jason Kidd — both are likely candidates to enter the NBA draft — neither player spent much time on the court after the Bears (21-6 overall, 12-4 Pac-10) opened a 37-10 halftime lead.

No. 21 Oklahoma State 83, Colorado 68: Back-to-back 3-pointers by Randy Rutherford and Brooks Thompson started a late surge as Oklahoma State (21-8, 10-4) pulled away before a hometown crowd to beat Colorado despite a career-high 46 points by Donnie Boyce.

No. 22 Marquette 73, Wisconsin-Milwaukee 61: Damon Key had 17 points, Ronney Eford scored all 16 of his in the second half and Jim McIlwaine nearly had a triple-double to lead Marquette (22-7) double UWM in the regular season finale for both teams.

Providence 77, No. 23 Boston College 69: Michael Brown scored 22 points to lead Providence, playing at home against Boston College (20-9 overall, 11-7 Big East). Providence (16-9, 9-5) also capitalized at the foul line, hitting 14 consecutive foul shots and coasting to victory.

No. 25 Penn 81, Cornell 66: Matt Maloney scored 19 points, 14 in the second half, to lead No. 25 Penn over Cornell for the Quakers' 28th straight league victory. Maloney, who made 7 of 12 field goal attempts, including 4-of-5 3-point shots, scored 11 points during a 17-5 run for the Quakers (23-2, 13-0 Ivy League) over the first 5:52 of the second half.



A RECORD, A FALL — Jackie Joyner-Kersey, who had set a U.S. long-jump record of 23 feet, 4 1/4 inches (7.13 meters) at the USA-Mobil Indoor Championships in Atlanta, fell over the final hurdle in the 60-meter race Saturday night. She was taken to a hospital for X-rays of her left ankle, but the results were not divulged. "I don't know what happened," Joyner-Kersey said.

## After a 40-Year Career, Van Breda Kolff Nears His Last Technical

By Jason Diamos

New York Times Service

AMHERST, New York — Butch van Breda Kolff sits hunched over, chomping on a piece of gum, arms folded, watching intently from the sideline as his Hofstra team — his last team — warms up for perhaps his last time as a coach.

The 71-year-old iconoclast, the oldest coach in NCAA Division I basketball, walks more unsteadily these days, his 6-foot-3-inch (1.9-meter) frame stooping a little over the paunch in his midsection. Behind van Breda Kolff, the 9,000-seat Alumni Arena at the University of Buffalo — site of the East Coast Conference tournament — has fewer than 100 people in it, a ghost town by basketball standards. During introductions, van Breda Kolff's name is mispronounced. And far from television. They take radio timeouts here.

It has been a quarter of a century since the man who coached Wilt Chamberlain in the fourth quarter of Game 7 of the National Basketball Association finals came within two points of a world cham-

ampionship. It has been 29 years since he coached an Ivy League team with a future U.S. senator named Bill Bradley as its star into the Final Four. It might as well be millions.

And yet van Breda Kolff does not mind. His head-coaching career, spanning over 40 years and ranging from college to the pros to an ill-fated women's league to a Gulf Coast high school and back to college again, ended here in Sunday's final. Its significance, he says, is for others to decide.

"I don't care if there's only 100 people in the stands," says van Breda Kolff, pointing to his bench. "You have 12 here. That's the important thing to me."

On Friday evening, Willem Hendrik van Breda Kolff, clad in a faded red sweater and navy slacks, is almost sedate, his voice occasionally booming out in a baritone from his seated position. The venerable coach looks weak: an ambulance is on call just for him.

It is a far cry from the animated, non-stop-gesticulating, chair-kicking, side-line-pacing, expletive-spewing Butch of days gone by.

But there are flashes, in this first-round game between Hofstra and Chicago State, two teams with uninspiring records. Van Breda Kolff always jockeys the refs. By the end of the first half, he is starting to get worked up. And the impulse to get up out of the seat finally proves too great.

"One doctor didn't really want me to come up here," van Breda Kolff said later with a shrug. "Another said, 'Just stay calm.' I really thought I was going to."

He can't; it's out his nature. Van Breda Kolff has been bothered by an irregular heartbeat for eight years now. He was hospitalized on Feb. 21, and this is his first game back.

The second half is vintage van Breda Kolff, doctor or no doctor. His peppering of the refs reaches a crescendo. Hofstra, which has led by as many as 19, is starting to fold. "Damn you," van Breda Kolff finally says to one official. The official wheels, blows his whistle and there's the technical — van Breda Kolff's trademark.

"Believe it or not, that's the first one I've taken this year," he says. This coming

from the man who used to lead the pros in technicals on a regular basis.

But it serves its purpose. By the end of the game, Hofstra is getting the calls. The Flying Dutchmen hold on for a victory, and van Breda Kolff gets to coach for at least one more night.

"I get a little out of breath from time to time," he says afterward. "But I think I was feeling better as the clock ran down."

In the more than 1,300 games that van Breda Kolff has coached, he has felt better as the clock ran down more often than not. A native of Montclair, New Jersey, captain of the 1947 Princeton squad and member of the Knicks in their first four years of existence, he began coaching at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, in the 1951-52 season.

Four seasons later, van Breda Kolff was en route to Hofstra, where his team would go 23-1 in 1959-60. Three more seasons and the job at Princeton would open.

"When I first got there, I had a meeting in this big lecture hall with all the players and the people of the town," he recalled. "Now I didn't know who the hell Bill

Bradley was. I didn't recruit him. And this one guy with dark hair gets up and asks two or three questions. I say, 'Are you Bradley?' And he says, 'No, I'm Bill Howard. I play for the football team.'"

Van Breda Kolff would come to know Bradley quickly enough. Three years after his star's departure, the coach made a decision that would profoundly change his life: He decided to jump to the Los Angeles Lakers.

"I don't mind moving," van Breda Kolff says now. "You always meet nice people."

The first season in Los Angeles, 1967-68, van Breda Kolff took Jerry West, Elgin Baylor and not much more into the NBA finals. Then came the arrival of Chamberlain the next season and the controversy of Game 7, after which van Breda Kolff would call Chamberlain a quitter before eventually resigning himself.

Was it the turning point in his career? "Probably, depending on who you're talking to," van Breda Kolff replies.

Regardless, it started off an odyssey in the professional ranks during the '70s:

Detroit, Phoenix, Memphis in the American Basketball Association, the expansion New Orleans Jazz. Then there was the University of New Orleans as coach and athletic director, the New Orleans Pride of the women's league, selling rugbolls door-to-door — "Guys wanted to talk basketball; I don't think I ever sold anything" — and even a year at the high school level.

"Everyone in their lifetime should spend one year of their life in Piquette, Mississippi, teaching 10th-grade world history."

And then Lafayette, where everything had begun, asked van Breda Kolff back. Again, he built the Leopards into a winner before a second jump to Hofstra. Two seasons ago, van Breda Kolff worked his brand of magic and the Flying Dutchmen went 20-9. This season, there was no magic. And now it's over.

"People are always asking me, 'If you had the chance to do it all over, would you do anything different?'" van Breda Kolff says. "I say, no. A bit. I wouldn't change one thing. You do what you're going to do and make the best of it."



# Lacroix Explores Limits of Ready-to-Wear

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — "Wonderful," breathed Sophia Loren, black Dior-clad bosom heaving so hard that her veiled hair trembled. "Fabulous," drawled Lauren Bacall, blonde hair curling over her gray Armani pants suit.

Kim Basinger just wore her heart on the lapel of a cranberry Christian Lacroix jacket and pouted glossy lips at Robert Altman's cameras.

The opening scenes of Altman's "Prêt-à-Porter" movie, shot at Lacroix's fall

## PARIS FASHION

show on Sunday, caused a stampede of photographers, video crews and journalists.

The spy-and-spoof movie — a satire on fashion as Altman's "The Player" took on Hollywood — threatens to overwhelm the Paris ready-to-wear shows. But Lacroix tried hard to divert attention from Loren's still-luscious legs.

The designer sent out a titanic clash of patterns, fabrics and decoration: boots smothered in jewels, metallic finishes, u-ara-like headpieces and circus finale. That was the moment when Marcello Mastroianni's daughter Chiara, playing Basinger's assistant, lifted her head momentarily from her book (or maybe it was the script) to look at a flurry skating dress.

Had Altman asked Lacroix to make a show so over-the-top that it was an *embarras de richesse*? Or was the designer, who came out to introduce his Bazar sportswear line, trying to show the outer parameters of ready-to-wear — from sporty to wildly opulent?

The result seemed like fashion run riot in a forest of fabrics, with the occasional emergence of a simple jacket in a subtly figured brocade or an evening tuxedo with slithers of lace in the back of jacket and pants. Mostly Lacroix's sublime individual pieces, like chenille knits in juicy colors and rich textures, were never taken out of their complex context.

Long over short was the show's statement, but it would typically come out as a striking coat over silver leather shorts, with leopard-print, patterned chiffon and lacey hose, not to mention T-shirts photographed with the faces of the supermodels.

The late Federico Fellini, not Altman, would have done justice to the show. Fashion the Movie is an apt metaphor for a season that seems more than ever about a designer's intense personal vision — a private narrative in which the clothes are merely players.

Imagine the scene at John Galiano's



John Galiano's flirty shorts and Japanese-inspired wrapper and headgear.

powerful and romantic show, which took place in an empty mansion — all dusty gilded boudoirs and a chandelier sprawled in a heap of glitter on the floor.

Enter a black-veiled figure weeping into her handkerchief-point dress. Then out steps a dainty shoe, an elongated leg with the curve of the buttocks just covered in the cheekiest silk shorts disappearing under a cuddly shearing jacket. Now a geisha girl, an obi swaddling the bosom of her

tailored jacket, its sleeves flaring like a kimono. Next Shanghai Lil, the shiny coils of her hat like upswipe Japanese hair, a slinky bias-cut dress and a dangling purse.

Finally came a bubble-gum pink satin dress caressing the body to wild applause. It was a fashion happening as Galiano's 18 outfits spoke of romance and feminine allure, mixtures of cultures and textures and a flirtatious modernity.

Galiano now needs the the big-bucks

backer that his exceptional talent merits. At the show was its sponsor, the New York financier John Bull of Paine Webber investment bank. Secret negotiations with the Wertheimer family (owners of Chanel) stalled because of a "conflict of interests." (Read that as fear of upsetting Karl Lagerfeld.)

However disturbing the *Comme des Garçons* show seemed, you have to salute the designer Rei Kawakubo for her extraordinary vision of women who, after some unimaginable event, were forced to dress themselves without scissors and thread by wrapping and rolling fabric around the body and by cutting up old army uniforms.

The result was strange and beautiful, a fashion version of swords beaten into plowshares. To martial music, the models walked out in ear-flapped army caps above dresses that lapped the body leaving a bare back, the end of the fabric in a sausage roll of fabric. The cut-up uniforms meant a khaki military jacket reduced to two pockets on a ragged bolero, or to the bodice of a long dress with a blood-red velvet skirt. It seemed poetic, apocalyptic and symbolic of how women the world over are left to pick up life's pieces.

Yohji Yamamoto's show was an art movie, a fine intellectual exercise, its cerebral side reinforced by the metal runway flanking the noble rotunda of the Sorbonne. Yamamoto went back to his Japanese roots, using the kimono's deep sleeves on long sober tailored coats or as sudden flashes of color and pattern to brighten the somber palette. The multilayered kimono was even translated as colorful fine-knit cardigans worn like onion skins.

Claude Montana's stride into cyber-space, all abbreviated skirts and high boots, was a hard, futuristic vision that did not reflect the dreamy escapism of modern fashion times.

So Montana had softened his silhouette? But making it round instead of square could not convince that he had given up on fashion geometry. The show started and ended with fluffy white wool and a snowball of feathers to emphasize deep-pile fabrics. Long bathrobe coats in plush velvet, belted high at the waist, had a melting softness.

Ann Demeulemeester told a tale of sweet misalliances: long wavy hair with funky, spiky fringes; thick long skirts over flimsy silk petticoats; heavy brogues with spindly heels. They stepped out at the *école des Beaux Arts* on a mosaic floor that echoed the textures of the brocade jackets or ankle sweeping coats. The surprise was short dresses — always with uneven hems or with a flutter of under-silk — and in pale colors from wispy sky blue to mushroom pink.

## Name-Droppers of Another Sort

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Another highly recognizable name in Washington retailing will soon be history," Kara Swisher wrote, with heavy heart, in *The Washington Post*, "when the owners of Peoples Drug Stores drop a name that has been around for almost 90 years."

"Peoples" is a warmly populist name, from the Latin *populus*. Mao Zedong recognized this when he named his regime the People's Republic of China, differentiating it from the plain Republic of China when Kuomintang leaders were driven to Taiwan. Lyndon Johnson once satirically spelled it out in a burst of oratory: "the people — p-e-e-p-l-e." Abraham Lincoln drew on the phrase-making of the Reverend Theodore Parker for his "of the people, by the people, for the people" in the Gettysburg Address. Further back, the framers of the U.S. Constitution led their document with "We, the people," a democratic phrase that drew a strenuous objection from Patrick Henry of Virginia, who preferred "We, the States."

Building on that great tradition for nearly a century, Peoples Drug Stores invested millions of ad dollars in the firm's name. Its 270 stores proudly proclaim the populist message. What terrific idea for a name could account for the scrapping of the familiar old "Peoples"?

Answer: CVS Stores. In case CVS does not instantly grab you, consider this: CVS is the name of the corporate parent, which already operates 900 drugstores in the Northeast under that name, and which bought the Peoples chain a few years ago. Its president, Thomas Ryan, fixed up the old stores and is obliterating the old name "to show more clearly who was behind these changes."

CVS does not stand for Columbia Vocational System, as many assume. The initials stand for "convenience, value, service," though these three words do not leap readily to mind when the initials appear. "Why isn't CVS referred to as Consumer Value Stores if that's the image the company wants to convey?" asks David Metcalf, an advertising copywriter for a Detroit bank. "If that's too long, why not choose a more presentable name? There seems to be a serious lack of form following function here."

Another question arises: Why change any familiar name to a set of unfamiliar initials? First National City Bank picks up a certain swiftness by shortening itself to Citibank, but does the Farmers and Merchants Bank attract new customers by becoming F&M? Metcalf writes copy for NBD, which used to take a whole two seconds to say as National Bank of Detroit.

Some name-happy companies are moving in the opposite direction, from initials with forgotten antecedents to whole words; the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. was able to identify itself as A&P, though when the chain wants to get away from its old image, it chooses the name of Super Fresh. (How soon S&P?)

Another, more understandable trend in corporate nomenclature is the run-on name. TelePrompTer led the way a generation ago — hyphenless, with internal letters capitalized instead. Others created a single word out of two: nameblends include Ameritech, Microsoft, Unisys. Which brings us to the MashreqBank.

"Notice of Name Change" is the direct, even catchy headline of a tombstone ad in *The New York Times*, "MashreqBank (Formerly Bank of Oman Limited)." What was the matter with the friendly neighborhood "Bank of Oman," which we used to run into before going shopping at Peoples Drug? Only this: "It is incorporated in the United Arab Emirates and not in Oman." Good reason!

Jed Rothwell of Cold Fusion Research Associates, in Chamblee, Georgia, has a theory for "a fad in which NamesAreRunTogetherLikeThis." He thinks it was started, or at least popularized by, Niklaus Wirth, a computer scientist and designer of programming languages. "When you tell a computer to add up your lunch bill with a 15 percent tip plus tax," Rothwell writes, "you write something like this: TOTAL equals sign LUNCH plus sign (LUNCH asterisk .15) plus sign TAX." But if you have both federal and state or local taxes, you would have to write FEDERAL TAX, which would confuse the computer because it could discern no operator (like plus sign or minus sign or asterisk or slash) between the words as two variables.

To lump the words together into a single variable, Wirth wrote it as Federal Tax. "Many of us programmer types have been doing it that way ever since," says Rothwell. He adds: "We started calling our products FastFormatter and TaxTime; other people noticed and began imitating that style and, as they say, TheRestIsHistory."

The Nitpickers' League has demanded a critique of President Clinton's State of the Union address, which I have resisted because his writers have made a conscious effort to clean up his act.

So just a few precepts: do not start a sentence with the conjunction so, as in "So this year..."

In enumerating, say "third" instead of the Bushian "the third thing."

Do not say "I am persuaded" when you mean "I am convinced"; it seems as if you were sold a bill of goods.

"Democracies don't attack each other" should be "one another," referring to more than two.

When positing anything contrary to fact, get subjectively moody: "As though the world itself was" should be *were*.

Run the whole thing through a cliché-checker. Not all jobs need to be targeted, all problems tackled, all campaigns launched.

Alliteration acolytes liked "replaced drift and deadlock with renewal and reform." And this adulation to my old co-conspirator, Bob Dole, in his rebuttal: How often can you start a sentence with *Now*? Ronald Reagan could not get going without a *Well*, and Dole is trying the same thing with *Now*, as Gertrude Stein would say, drop the *now* now.

New York Times Service

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 11

## WEATHER

### Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Alps	11/17	12/23	5/16	12/23	13/25	6/17	13/25	14/26	7/18
Amsterdam	5/16	7/14	4/14	5/16	7/14	4/14	5/16	7/14	4/14
Athens	18/21	8/14	16/11	18/21	8/14	16/11	18/21	8/14	16/11
Berlin	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Bombay	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Buenos Aires	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Calcutta	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Caracas	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Chicago	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Colon	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Columbus	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Dallas	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Delhi	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Edinburgh	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Frankfurt	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Geneva	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Helsinki	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Istanbul	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Los Angeles	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
London	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Madrid	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Moscow	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Munich	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Nice	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Osaka	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Paris	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Perth	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Puerto Rico	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Rangoon	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Rio de Janeiro	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Sao Paulo	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Seoul	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Shanghai	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Singapore	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Sydney	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Taipei	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Tokyo	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Washington	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16
Yokohama	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16	11/16	14/14	8/16

### Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Legend: ☀ Sunny ☁ Partly cloudy ☂ Rain ☄ Thunderstorm ☁ Fog ☁ Hazy ☁ Overcast ☁ Breezy ☁ Windy ☁ Stormy ☁ Severe

### North America

There will be some rain late Tuesday into Wednesday morning in New York City to Washington, O.C., then it will be mostly clear through Thursday, Chicago and Detroit will be quite cold during the middle part of the week. Houston will be warm Tuesday, then much cooler Wednesday.

Sunshine will warm Italy, Spain, Portugal and southern France. Windy showers with sleet will spill over to some northern lands as England, Netherlands and Germany will have rain and showers. are likely at midweek. Scotland through southern Sweden and Denmark will be windproof with showers.

Strong, cold winds swept from Beijing to the Pacific Wednesday. Japan will be windproof although it is at first. Tuesday will be showery, even at Honolulu. Wednesday, Japan rain may fall at times; Sri Lanka will wet Taiwan. Hong Kong will be sickly with showers.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Baltic	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Denmark	13/25	55/65	35/45	14/26	56/66	36/46	15/27	57/67	37/47
France	16/28	60/68	40/48	17/29	61/69	41/49	18/30	62/70	42/50
Germany	14/26	58/66	38/46	15/27	59/67	39/47	16/28	60/68	40/48
Italy	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Japan	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Korea	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Portugal	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Spain	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Sweden	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Switzerland	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Taiwan	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Thailand	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
U.S.A.	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
U.S.S.R.	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51
Yugoslavia	20/28	61/69	41/49	21/29	62/70	42/50	22/30	63/71	43/51